FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CSSR DELEGATE TO VIENNA TALKS KEBLUSEK COMMENTS ON PROGRESS

AU301741 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Sep 80 p 7

[Bratislava PRAVDA editor Bedrich Zagar interview with Emil Keblusek, head of the CSSR MBFR delegation, in Vienna; date not given: "A Singular Opportunity Presents Itself"]

[Text] Another round, already the 22d, of talks on the reduction of armed forces and weapons in central Europe has opened in Vienna. It is attended by a total of 19 NATO and Warsaw Pact countries. The representative of the socialist countries at the first session of the 22d round was Ambassador Dr Emil Keblusek, head of the Czechoslovak delegation at the Vienna talks, who also conducted the first press conference of this round. The situation at the Vienna talks is a complicated one; to enable our readers a more profound insight into the whole set of problems we asked the head of the Czechoslovak delegation for an interview in his Vienna residence.

[Question] Following your speech on Thursday [25 September] the Western countries' representative told journalists that if the socialist countries meet the West's demand concerning the issue of numerical data and associated measures the talks could make a transition to the decisive phase in reaching an agreement. What is your attitude toward these issues?

[Answer] Both speeches at the Thursday session, mine and that of the Western representative, demonstrated a contrasting approach to the Vienna talks. While the socialist countries are focusing attention on positive elements that draw us closer to each other and which could become the basis for a future agreement, the West accentuates issues that divide us. This applies to the Western estimates of our armed forces--they are unfounded and wide of the mark. It also applies to so-called associated measures, which the West introduced last December. These proposals amount, on the one hand, to a narrowing down and, on the other hand, to an expansion of the subject of the negotiations. A narrowing down because they constitute a revision of already achieved positions. The West is concentrating only on reduction in the first stage without giving the socialist countries the guarantee that in the second stage the militarily strongest NATO member in Europe, the FRG, would take part proportionately in the reduction process. An expansion, on the other hand, because the West demands such an extent of associated measures as would constitute legalization of espionage activities, not only as far as the reduction area is concerned, but also as regards the European and Asian parts of the Soviet Union, whereas the territory of the United States and some West European NATO member states would be exempt from the obligation. The West's line shows that the objective of its new proposals is to achieve unilateral military advantages and change the character of the negotiations: Instead of reduction, the West would like to acquire information on the socialist countries' armed forces. We do not underestimate the importance of associated measures and in the course of the last round we also expressed our views that both sides should have the opportunity to convince themselves of compliance with the reduction agreements. However, at the same time we point out that the associated measures are of secondary importance, because it is necessary to reach agreements first. It is logical that without a reduction agreement the associated measures are of no significance whatsoever. By enforcing them the West is merely striving to doge obligations concerning elaboration of the text of an agreement on the first reduction stage.

[Question] The negotiations in Vienna are already in their seventh year but they have not yielded any significant progress or a specific result that would entitle us to realistic hopes for an agreement. Wherein lie, in your view, the difficulties in the talks?

[Answer] The Vienna talks are a unique forum, at which representatives of countries belonging to two antagonistic military-political groupings meet. Experience teaches us that negotiations on military issues are particularly sensitive, complex and, therefore, slow. The bilateral Soviet-American negotiations on the SALT I agreement, for instance, took 10 years. The talks on the reduction of armed forces and weapons affect several countries. A great amount of time was needed before the two sides agreed even on the basic terms, to enable them--despite the different structures of the armed forces--to find a common language on one and the same thing. The course of the talks heretofore can be characterized as a period of sharp political struggle over what the future reduction agreement should look like. Immediately at the onset of the talks the socialist countries submitted specific proposals based on the principle of equal security, balance of forces and respect for the other side's interests. It was the concept of an equitable reduction of all participants' armed forces. The West did not accept this concept because it intended to obtain unilateral advantages (it demanded that our side's reduction exceed threefold the Western side's reduction). The socialist countries flexibly responded to the development of the situation and put forward a whole series of compromise proposals. Had our concept been adopted, it would have been possible to achieve a reduction of the military concentration by 150,000 soldiers, plus weapons, on both sides, which would have created a favorable political situation to attain further successes in disarmament in Europe and in the world. Deplorably, the Western partners used the negotiations platform to justify the plan to feverishly pursue armament and modernize their armed forces in this area. In the endeavor to overcome that negative tendency the Soviet Union unilaterally reduced its armed forces deployed in the GDR by 20,000 soldiers and 1,000 tanks. That magnamimous gesture, however, has not been understood in the West. Instead of reducing, the United States has even increased the numerical strength of its troops. That has been, perhaps the most telling evidence of the nature of the goals the United States pursues.

[Question] Comrade Ambassador, in your speech at the session and at the press conference you expressed optimistic views prior to the new round. The representative of the Western countries was similarly optimistic. Wherein do you see the justification for such optimism?

[Answer] The socialist countries expressed the view that this round can be successful in the event that the West will agree that both sides should start formulating the concrete text of a future agreement on the first stage. There is every prerequisite for it, in our view; especially if our proposals concerning the reduction ratio of Soviet and American troops are acceptable to the West. Despite the fact that the actual correlation of forces is 2:1, the socialist countries have proposed a reduction ratio of 3:1. This gesture of the political will to make progress at the talks opens the path to achieving an agreement on the first reduction stage. It is now up to the governments of the Western countries and up to the pressure of public opinion in those countries how they will respond to this gesture. A singular opportunity presents itself for us to reap the first harvest of our negotiations. We should not miss it.

FOREIGN MINISTER NASE LEAVES FOR UNGA SESSION

AU271831 Tirana Domestic Service in Albania 1800 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Nesti Nase, who heads the delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the 35th UNGA session, has left for New York.

GREETINGS, RECEPTION MARK PRC NATIONAL DAY

Message to Leadership

AU301600 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1300 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] The Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania have sent the following telegram to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and the State Council of the People's Republic of China:

On the occasion of the national holiday of the People's Republic of China we send our best wishes and greetings to the Chinese people.

PRC Embassy Party

AU302225 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] On the occasion of the national holiday of the People's Republic of China, Fan Zhengzuo, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania gave a cocktail party today. Taking part were Ksenofon Nushi, deptuy minister of foreign affairs; Marko Xega, deputy minister of foreign trade; and others who had been invited. Also present were titularies and functionaries of the diplomatic representation accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

BRIEFS

VLORE 60TH LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY--Among the many activities organized on this occasion is the scientific session which opened in the afternoon on 2 September. The scientific session was organized by the district's People's Council Executive Committee in cooperation with the Historical Institute of the Academy of Sciences. Taking part were descendants of the families of the heroes of this struggle and the anti-fascist national liberation struggle. Veterans from various districts and others. Taking part were also Adil Carcani, Politburo member and the first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Kadri Hasbiu, Politburo member and defense minister; Tefta Cami, Central Committee member and minister of education and culture; Aleks Buda, chairman of the Albanian Academy of Sciences; Sulejman Baholli, first secretary of Vlore District AWP Committee; Bajram Arapi, chairman of the Vlore District People's Council Executive Committee; and other comrades. The scientific session devoted to the 60thanniversary of Vlore's struggle was opened by a deputy chairman of the district's People's Council Executive Committee. Various lectures were given. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 2 Sep 80 AU]

DELEGATION TO KOSOVO--The delegation of the Chamber of Commerce of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, headed by Nikolla Profi, president of the Chamber, returned to Tirana after visiting Kosovo at the invitation of the Economic Chamber of Kosovo. During its stay there the delegation held talks on the further development of trade relations . It has received by the deputy chairman of the province's executive council. The delegation also visited economic centers of Kosovo. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 22 Sep 80 AU]

PRISTINA DELEGATION--A delegation of the journalistic publishing enterprise Rilindja of Pristina arrived in our country, led by general director Redzep Zogaj. The delegation was received by Gani Keci, director of the book distribution enterprise, and others. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 24 Sep 80 AU]

PARTY, ARMY DAILIES COMMENT ON IRAQI-IRANIAN CONFLICT

RABOTNICHESKO DELO Comment

AU261652 Sofia BTA in English 1350 GNT 26 Sep 80

["For Common Sense and Goodwill To Prevail'--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 26 Sep (BTA)--Under the above headline RABOTNICHESKO DELO editorializes today on the conflict between Iraq and Iran.

The paper points out that there are ample reasons for anxiety. It proceeds from the human concern for the incorrigible casualties and material damage suffered by both sides. At the same time one should not belittle the fact that the crisis is developing in an exceptionally sensitive politically and economically region of the world--an object of particularly dangerous scheming and moves of the imperialist, reactionary and hegemonist circles.

Notes RABOTNICHESKO DELO: "It should be emphasized that while the interests of the peoples of Iran and Iraq require that the relations between the two countries will develop in a situation of peace, understanding and goodneighborliness, the imperialist circles in the West and, first of all, the USA are expecting self-interested advantages from the spreading of this conflict, from the mutual weakening of the two neighboring states."

Reminding that the struggle of the Iraqi and the Iranian peoples for national independence and renovation have struck a heavy blow to the imperialist policy in the Middle and the Near East and have deprived Pentagon strategists of vitally important for aggressive plans points in that part of the world, RABOTNICHESKO DELO, writes that the new development of the two countries "has palpably affected the political and economic interests of the imperialist and neocolonialist circles in the West."

"No wonder that in the last few days the bourgeois propaganda machine in the USA and some other NATO member-countries is making every effort to fan out the nationalistic passions, to instigate hostility between the peoples of Iran and Iraq, to pour oil into the flames of the armed clashes. All this proves unambiguously that the USA with its sizable military presence in the Gulf area is only waiting for a suitable moment for direct interference in the conflict under the excuse of 'defence of vital interests,'" writes the organ of the CC of the BCP.

"Under these conditions the only way out dictated by statemanship and the vital interests of the peoples of Iran and Iraq is an immediate halting of the armed actions, and manifestation of restraint and goodwill to preserve the possibilities for development of reciprocally useful, goodneighborly relations," notes the paper.

NARODNA ARMIYA Comment

AU271221 Sofia BTA in English 0846 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Sofia, 27 Sep (BTA)--Today's NARODNA ARMIYA condemns the attempts by the bourgeois propaganda at presenting the Iran-Iraqi conflict in a false light. The target of the insinuations prompted by the aggravation of relations between Iraq and Iran is to fan up the discords between the two countries still further, the daily reads.

The commentary reads that the aspiration of the imperialist forces to benefit from self-interested motives from the contradictions arising in the relations between the developing countries has been already known. They do not miss any chance to use each regional conflict in order to weaken the anti-imperialist front of peoples, to distract their attention from the main targets of socio-economic development of their countries in the struggle for independence and sovereignty, for protection from the encroachments of imperialism.

Further on the Army daily says: "The revolutionary liberation processes in the Near and Middle East are not to the taste of imperialism and do not correspond to the U.S. military and strategic aims in that part of the world. Both Iran and Iraq are active participants in the peoples' struggle for establishing a just economic order. They have thrown off the domination of transnational petroleum monopolies and are pursuing a policy resting on the principles of utilizing the national wealth to the interest of their people. This caused an overt hostility in imperialism now trying to derive maximum benefits from the conflict occured.

The daily emphasizes the fact that the West does not conceal its hopes that the conflict will make Iran more vulnerable to the imperialist pressure, and Iraq's participation in the armed actions will lead to changing her policy in a direction convenient for the West.

LEADERS SEND TELEGRAM TO SOVIET COUNTERPARTS

AU241856 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Stanko Todorov have sent a telegram to Leonid Brezhnev and Aleksey Kosygin expressing most cordial gratitude for the fraternal greetings and good wishes on the occasion of the national holiday of the People's Republic of Bulgaria--the 36th anniversary of the socialist revolution.

ZHIVKOV ADDRESSES CEREMONIES AWARDING DIMITROV ORDER

Ponomarev Award Speech

AU300924 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

[Speech by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, at 24 September ceremony in Sofia, on the occasion of presenting the Georgi Dimitrov order to Boris Ponomarev, CPSU Central Committee candidate-member and Central Committee secretary]

[Text] Dear Comrade Ponomarev, comrades, the assignment of the BCP Central Committee and the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to present the Georgi Dimitrov order to you, dearest Boris Nikolayevich, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and Central Committee secretary, is a task which I fulfill with fraternal joy.

The fact that you are being awarded the highest decoration of our socialist motherland, the order bearing the name of our Bulgarian people's great son--Georgi Dimitrov--is an expression of our respect and gratitude for your longstanding contribution to the intensification of friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the BCP, to the consolidation of the international communist and workers movement, and to the construction of socialism and communism in the Soviet Union.

Your militant and useful life, Comrade Ponomarev, is well known to the Bulgarian people and to the Bulgarian communists. For more than 7 years you accomplished responsible tasks within the Komintern side by side with Georgi Dimitrov. For more than 20 years you have been a secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. You devote all your energies and efforts, all your experience to the building of communist society in the Soviet Union, to the implementation of the peace-loving, Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU. [paragraph continues]

This policy, whose engineer and most inspired implementator is Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the greatest political and state leader of our time, the indefatigable peace fighter, this policy is gaining the ever expanding, increasingly conscious and spontaneous, as well as active support of all peace-loving and progressive forces on our planet. I am glad to present you with this highest Bulgarian decoration precisely during these days when the World Parliament of Peoples for Peace is taking place in Sofia, at a moment when men are symbolically and even more strongly joining hands in the cause of peace and detante, in the cause of progress and prosperity.

In future we will continue to do everything within our power in order to implement humanitarian intiatives and steps directed at the defense and development of the process of detente, and directed at strengthening peace, security and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

I hope, dear Comrade Ponomarev, that in these few days, during which you are our guest, you will have the opportunity once again to become convinced of our people's cohesion around our party's policy, and of our great political and labor upsurge on the eve of the 12th BCP Congress.

Allow me to congratulate you with all my heart on the high award presented to you. Permit me to wish you health, happiness and further successes in your highly responsible activities devoted to the prosperity of the Soviet country, to the intensification of cooperation and drawing closer together of our two parties and peoples, between our two countries, and for the sake of the cause of peace and communism throughout the world! Congratulations!

Venezuelan Communist Award Speech

AU301211 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Sep 80 p 2

[Report on speech by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, at a ceremony to present an award to Jesus Faria, Venezuelan Communist Party Central Committee secretary general, in Sofia on 25 September]

[Text] On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, the communists and all Bulgarians, I am glad to congratulate you, esteemed Comrade Faria, on your being awarded the highest Bulgarian order named after Georgi Dimitrov, the great son of our fatherland, Comrade Todor Zhivkov said at the ceremony. Joining the ranks of the Venezuelan Communist Party soon after its foundation, you devoted much strength and energy to its organizational and ideopolitical development, particularly after your election as secretary general some 30 years ago. For the Venezuelan communists your activity at this highest party post became a noteworthy example of a selfless loyality to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. You struggled against opportunism and revisionism, against Maoism and against all other deviations in our great teaching with communist stamina and consistency, as well as for expanding the friendship of the Venezuelan Communist Party with the BCP, the CPSU and with the other fraternal communist parties.

We respect you as an eminent figure of the international communist movement who is contributing to strengthening its cohesion. We respect you as an eminent fighter for peace and for the happiness and progress of the Venezuelan people.

I can assure you, dear Comrade Faria, that the Bulgarian people and communists will continue to support the just cause of the peoples of the world struggling for the achievement and consolidation of their independence and social liberation. We will always extend our fraternal hand to the fighters struggling for freedom, equality, justice and social progress in Asia, Africa and Latin America. We will always be on the side of our Venezuelan brothers in class and ideas.

Presenting the Georgi Dimitrov order, I wish to again congratulate you and cordially wish you cheerfulness, good health and long life so that you can continue to work in the same selfless manner for the happy future of the Venezuelan people, for further successes of the Venezuelan Communist Party and for the cause of peace, democracy and socialism in the world, Comrade Todor Zhivkov said in conclusion.

Award to Peruvian Communist

AU301202 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Sep 80 p 1

[Report on speech by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, at a ceremony on presenting an award to Jorge del Prado, secretary general of the Peruvian Communist Party Central Committee, in Sofia on 25 September 1980]

[Text] I am glad to have the opportunity to again express my respect for Comrade Jorge del Prado and for his great contributions to the struggle against imperialism and reaction, as well as to consolidating the fraternal friendship between the BCP and the Peruvian Communist Party and between the working people of the two countries. For these contributions and in connection with his 70th birthday, Comrade Todor Zhivkov emphasized, the State Council presents to Comrade Jorge del Prado the order named after Georgi Dimitrov, the great son of the Bulgarian people and eminent figure of the international communist and workers movement.

The half century long political activity of the Peruvian communist leader makes him one of the most eminent fighters for the defense of the vital interests of the workers class and against the domination of imperialism, reaction and the dictatorship regimes in Peru, as well as for the peaceful development of his country along the path to democracy and progress. Jorge del Prado is well-known as a staunch communist loyal to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism who is struggling to rally the the international communist and workers movement and to develop and deepen the friendship and cooperation of the Peruvian Communist Party with the BCP and the CPSU and with all Marxist-Leninist detachments in the world. Your participation in the World People's Peace Parliament, Comrade Todor Zhivkov emphasized, is further evidence of your readiness to spare no effort in future for mobilizing all honest people of Peru under the banner of peace and for protecting this supreme asset of mankind.

The BCP, Todor Zhivkov said in conclusion, and all working people in our country will be in solidarity with the Peruvian Communist Party and with the Peruvian people. We will be in solidarity with all the peoples of Latin America, of revolutionary Cuba, of Nicaragua, El Salvador, Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay and Guatemala, as well as with the people of Asia and Africa.

ZHIVKOV SPEAKS AT WORLD PEACE PARLIAMENT RECEPTION

AU301335 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Sep 80 pp 1,2

[Report on speech by Todor Zhivkov at reception given on 27 September in Sofia at the closing of the World Peace Parliament]

[Text] Sofia, BTA--At a reception last night in honor of the delegates and guests to the World Peace Parliament, Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, made a speech of greetings. After expressing thanks for their active participation in the great forum, the party leader and head of state of Bulgaria said:

Esteemed delegates and guests to the World Peace Parliaments of Peoples,

Esteemed comrades,

I would like above all to greet you once again as high-ranking and dear guests of Bulgaria and to thank you for responding to our invitation to come to this reception, to this farewell meeting, before you leave for your countries to proceed further on the difficult and noble path of struggle against the forces of war and for peace throughout the world.

Naturally, I am not the man in charge of drawing a balance and assessing the results of the work accomplished by the World Peace Parliament. However, like all other people I have my impressions from the work of the parliament and my opinion on its significance.

I think that I will express the feelings and thoughts of millions of people in all parts of the world by saying how satisfied I am with the successful completion of this exceptionally impressive forum, which these days assembled in our capital representatives of the peace-loving world public.

The first conclusion I have arrived at, for myself, is that all of us, regardless of racial, national, religious, party and or other affiliation, are united by our anxiety over the fate of peace, by our efforts to avert war, by the will to preserve and strengthen peace in the world.

The second conclusion I have come to is that all of us are convinced that: war can not decide a single one of mankind's problems, of peoples' problems, of men's problems; war is absurd, war is suicide and it should be averted by all means.

The third conclusion is that all of us, the peace champions, are fully aware that the prevention of the war is not in the power of governments alone, the warmongers, the imperialists, the reactionary forces, they can be forced to keep their hands off the destructive weapons through the united efforts of the peace loving public in the world, of all the working people from all parts of the world.

From here the bidding is to form, strengthen and develop a new awareness in the millions, in the working class, in the peasants, in the young people and the intelligentsia, in all creators of material and cultural values--the awareness of the common interests in the struggle of the peace forces against the forces of war.

Fully aware of all the relativity of the fictional hero, I nevertheless feel tempted to cite a comparison, to illustrate my thought of the necessity of rallying all the forces of mankind into the peace efforts.

I mean the biblical legend about the deluge and Noah's ark.

The population and the animal world of the earth were not very numerous. That is why Noah's ark proved sufficiently large to save a pair of each species and to ensure the continuity of their existence. But what would we do now if the contemporary flood, the nuclear deluge were to swamp our earth? I don't know how many space ships are there on earth but they would hardly suffice to take even only us, your heads of state, out of the flames....

So obviously if mankind wishes to have a Noah's ark which could save the 'common mortals', to salvage the whole multitude of races, nations, classes, parties and movements, with all their cares and happiness, beliefs and hopes, with all the roads seeking happiness and well-being--the only way out is to prevent a nuclear duluge on our sinning and righteous mother earth, on our far from comfortable and greatly short of the desirable, but nevertheless, our only Noah's ark in enormous space!

I am far from calling for peace and between oppressors and oppressed, between exploiters and exploited, between good and evil. There are incompatibly countrary interests in this world. But the victory of good over evil can be achieved only in the conditions of peace or, in other words, in the conditions of life. "After me--the deluge"--this is a philosophy of the doomed, of the reactionary, of the misanthropists. The fighters for justice and freedom have always lived, fought and died in the name of happiness of those who will live after them.

I can assure you that there is no such communist in this world, no such Marxist-Leninist who is ready to pay with the destruction of mankind for the ephremeral victory of communism. Or to put it more generally--communism for us is an all-around upsurge of the human race. That is why the struggle for communism is, first of all, a struggle for saving mankind from destruction.

In the name of this goal, on the basis of this program we are ready to unit our efforts with all those who are unwilling to see mankind wriggling and perishing in the flames of a thermonuclear war, with all who are aware that the problems of peace are now exceeding the class, ideological, political and other differences, because this is a universal human problem, a problem of existence of human civilization and the human race in general!

Dear friends,

The Bulgarian people were following your work with great attention, with deep interest and satisfaction. They are proud that this unique parliament met in the capital of our socialist motherland. Our people express their deep thanks to you for your noble work here. They believe in you and wish you warmly success whereever you live and wage your struggle!

Good luck, dear friends and brothers in arms, in the struggle for peace on earth!

MLADENOV MEETS WITH FOREIGN MINISTERS AT UN

Meeting With SFRY's Vrhovec

AU292227 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] In New York today Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, met Josip Vrhovec, Yugoslav federal secretary of foreign affairs. Petur Mladenov and Josep Vrhovec positively assessed the general development of bilateral relations and expressed readiness to continue the contacts in view of their further improvement. Issues of the international situation were also discussed and particular attention was devoted to the Madrid meeting. The two ministers expressed a common desire to work in a constructive manner for its successful completion.

A mutual desire was expressed to contribute to achieving progress in convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. Other international issues of mutual interest as well as issues of the 35th session of the UN General Assembly were also discussed.

Meets Algerian, Lao Counterparts

AU300932 Sofia BTA in English 0840 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] New York, 30 Sep (BTA)--Yesterday member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria Petur Mladenov met member of the Politburo of the CC of the National Liberation Front and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic Mohamed Seddik Ben Yahia.

During the talks the two ministers discussed the development of bilateral relations and the continuing of the traditional friendly ties between Bulgaria and Algeria. The question of a summit meeting between the two countries was also discussed.

An exchange of views on the Middle East crisis was also made and the two conversing parties condemned the actions of the imperialist and Zionist forces in that area. The discussion touched upon some other conflict situations in different parts of the world.

Petur Mladenov and Mohamed Seddik Ben Yahia confirmed the principled stand of their countries in backing up the struggle of the Arab peoples and in particular the people of Palestine for the complete restoration of their irreversible rights to self-determination and independence. The positive role of the non-aligned movement was found. Stress was laid on the importance of detente in international life and the need for disarmament.

The meeting proceeded in a constructive and friendly atmosphere.

Member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria Petur Mladenov also met member of the Politburo and Secretary of the CC of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos Phoun Sipaseut.

At the meeting the two ministers reviewed the general situation in the Southeast Asian area. Phoun Sipaseut informed Petur Mladenov about the constructive initiatives of his government and about the desire of the Lao people to live in peace, understanding and cooperation with all countries in that area. He made the Bulgarian minister familiar with the policy of the ASEAN-countries and with the actions of the Chinese hegemonists aiming against the peace and stability in that area.

Petur Mladenov expressed Bulgaria's full backing to Laos and her people. The two ministers also dwelt on some matters of the further expanding and consolidating of friendly relations between Bulgaria and Laos. The meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Angolan, Austrian Meeting

AU302102 Sofia BTA in English 1925 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] United Nations, 30 Sep (BTA)--Today Mr Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of foreign affairs, met here Mr Paulo Jorge, member of the CC of the Angolan Labour Party (MPLA) and minister of foreign relations of Angola.

The two ministers exchanged views on issues of the international situation and the work of the UN General Assembly, paying particularly great attention to the problems of the African youth. They were unanimous that the independence of Zimbabwe is a major and important step towards the final abolition of colonialism and stressed the necessity of complete and real independence for Namibia and of the abolition of apartheid in the South African Republic.

Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Paulo Jorge found that the relations between Bulgaria and Angola were developing favourably and expressed their mutual wish for their further development and promotion.

Mr Petur Mladenov met also the minister of foreign affairs of Austria, Dr Willibald Pahr. At the conversation, which proceeded in constructuve and friendly atmosphere, they pointed to the necessity of taking measures for easing the international tension, for disarmament and strengthening European security. Noting the importance of the Madrid meeting and the immense positive role its successful conclusion will play, Mr Mladenov and Mr Pahr pointed to the significance of the measures aimed at strengthening the trust between states, especially between the signatories of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference.

Meeting With PDRY Foreign Minister

AU302056 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, has met in New York Salim Salih Muhammad, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY]. The two ministers exchanged views on the international situation and on the work of the 35th UN General Assembly session. The urgent need to peacefully settle the Middle East crisis and fully respect the interests of the peoples in that area, particularly the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and national independence--including the foundation of an independent Palestinian state--was emphasized. Particular attention was devoted to the alarming and dangerous situation in the areas around the Indian Ocean. The two ministers expressed concern over the threat to peace and security, not only to the countries situated in this area, but also to the whole world that stems from the actions of the imperialistic forces in the Persian Gulf and the area of the Red Sea as well as from building five military bases in the area. The view was expressed that the Indian Ocean should be recognized and turned into an area of peace without any nuclear weapons, foreign military bases of armed forces of the imperialist powers.

DEFENSE MINISTER ISSUES ORDER OF DAY ON ARMY DAY

AU251212 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 23 Sep 80 p 1

["Order of the Day" issued by Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense, on the occasion of Bulgarian Army Day--23 September]

[Text] Comrade officers, generals, and admirals;

Comrade soldiers, sailors, sergeants and petty officers;

Comrade workers, technicians, engineers, employees of military enterprises and administrative offices;

Soldiers of the Reserve:

Today our motherland and its armed forces solemnly celebrate the 36th anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army.

Established in the year of the 9 September revolution and created by the BCP at the instruction of Georgi Dimitrov, our army cherishes as sacred the behests of the 1923 September uprising revolutionaries, the behests of the heroes and antifascists, of the partisan detachments and combat groups, and the traditions of the fighters of the people's liberation insurgents army of the period 1943-44. Since the very first days of its existence the People's Army became a loyal defender of the achievements of the socialist revolution and enjoys well-deserved nationwide affection and gratitude.

The years elapsed since the historical victory of 9 September 1944 have been the most remarkable and fruitful period in the entire 13 centuries of Bulgarian history. Today our homeland is a prosperous socialist state with a high standard of cultural, economic and defense power, with a well-asserted international prestige. Along with the comprehensive upsurge of our motherland the Bulgarian People's Army strengthened and grew along the path of socialist development. Under the wise leadership and paternal care of the BCP, with the invaluable assistance of the Soviet Union, our army developed as a powerful contemporary armed force, a worthy ally of the fraternal armies belonging to the Warsaw Pact and as a loyal guardian, watching over socialism and peace in the Balkans.

This year the soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army are celebrating their militant holiday in an atmosphere of nationwide political growth, stemming from the decision of the BCP Central Committee July plenum devoted to the convocation of the 12th BCP Congress. The soldiers of the People's Army are reporting on their worthy new successes in mastering combat skill. The number of outstanding soldiers in combat and political training, the number of specialists within the army and the number of outstanding detachments has increased. The collectives of military enterprises and construction troops are successfully fulfilling and overvulfilling their plans.

Soldiers and commanders are celebrating the 36th anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army, united and closely rallied around the BCP Central Committee, headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov. They vigilantly follow the international situation that has been exacerbated thanks to the reactionary forces in the world. The United States and the NATO member countries have adopted a trend of confrontation and tension, the trend of a drastic deviation from the policy of detente toward the policy of military superiority and "cold war." The Chinese hegemonists are acting in overt conspiracy with them. Under such circumstances, there is only one force in existence that is capable of taming the warmongering, predatory aspirations of imperialism and capable of reliably protecting the cause of peace, socialism and social progress. That force is the tremendous and constantly growing political, economic, ideological and defense power of the fraternal socialist countries, rallied around the great Soviet Union. The present international situation demands the constant vigilance of army personnel, a vigilance which must further grow and it also demands that the combat readiness of the troops should be kept at the necessary level. The soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army are deeply aware of that fact. Loyal to their international and patriotic duty, they are reliably standing on guard and are ready, at any time and under any circumstances, to respond to the appeal of the party and of their people's government and side by side with the invincible Soviet Army, they are ready to defend the results of their people's constructive labor and the achievements of the socialist community.

Comrade soldiers and commanders, military workers and employees, soldiers of the reserve,

I congratulate you most sincerely on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army and I wish you health, happiness and new successes in socialist competition, so that we may meet the 12th congress of our beloved party--our leader--and celebrate the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state with worthy deeds and with great achievements in combat and political training and in improving the combat readiness of the troops.

I issue the following order in connection with the celebration of the 36th anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army:

On 23 September 1980 the cities of Sofia, Plovdiv, Sliven and Varna will have festive illuminations.

Long live and strengthen the unity and combat friendship among the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact member countries, headed by the great Soviet army!

Glory to the BCP--the organizer and leader, the source of inspiration of all our victories!

Long live our beloved motherland--the People's Republic of Bulgaria!

Signed: Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense

WRITERS CONFERENCE ENDS, ZHIVKOV GIVES RECEPTION

AU302030 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Summary] "Just now Comrade Todor Zhivkov is giving a reception at the Boyana Residence for those participating in the international writers conference. Bulgarian party and state leaders, figures of literature, arts and culture and more than 150 participants in the third international forum of world writers that ended in Sofia today, attended the reception.

The Third International Writers Conference ended in Sofia today with a closing speech by the honorary chairman of the Third International Writers Conference and Venezuelan writer Miguel Otero Silva.

ZHIVKOV ATTENDS PLOVDIV FAIR OPENING 26 SEP

AU261313 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] The 36th International Fair was festively opened a short while ago. Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, emphasized in his speech that this Bulgarian exposition is a manifestation of the Bulgarian people's successes, of the fraternal cooperation and integration among the economies of the socialist countries and primarily with the Soviet Union.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council, who was cordially welcomed with exclamations and applause cut the tricolor ribbon and declared the 36th International Fair in Plovdiv to be open.

TODOROV ON PLAN UNFULFILLMENT IN PERNIK OKRUG

AU261638 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Sep 80 p 5

[Text] Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, visited Pernik Okrug on 23 September. Accompanied by Boris Manov, first secretary of the Pernik Okrug Party Committee, and Yordan Asenov, chairman of the Pernik Okrug People's Council Executive Committee, he visited industrial enterprises and agroindustrial complexes.

At a meeting with the Okrug BCP Committee Bureau, Boris Manov, first secretary of the okrug party committee, reported on the state of work in connection with the fulfillment of the 1980 plan and of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

Comrade Stanko Todorov pointed out that it was necessary to undertake additional measures for overcoming the lagging that has been allowed to occur in fulfilling certain qualitative and quantitative indexes, as well as in the timely and qualitative preparation of counterplans and the 1981 engineering projects.

Comrade Stanko Todorov expressed confidence that the communists and all working people in Pernik Okrug will readily respond to the BCP Central Committee Politburo decision on largely developing the campaign for mass socialist competition, for fulfilling the 1980 plan and the Seventh 5-Year Plan for worthily commemorating the 12th BCP Congress.

POLAND'S WALESA'S STATEMENTS SAID 'UNDENIABLY ANTISOCIALIST'

AU301530 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Sep 80 p 7

["ZR"-signed article: "How to Alleviate Tension in the Economy; Consultation of Poland's Leading Economic Personnel; Predetermined 'Hero' of the Antisocialist Campaign"]

[Excerpts] Warsaw--A consultation of representatives of major economic sectors and directors of decisive industrial associations and combines was held in Warsaw. It was chaired by Aleksander Kopec, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

In sharp contrast to efforts to analyze the situation and seek positive solutions to problems was Lech Walesa's press conference in Warsaw on Wednesday [14 September]. He is one of the main organizers of the so-called independent trade unions. It was commented on by all Polish dailies yesterday. TRYBUNA LUDU conducts polemics with Walesa's perception of the role of trade unions in the economy, according to which the management sector will be worried about raising productivity, while others--and thus primarily the "new trade unions"--will only be raising claims. Undeniably antisocialist are Walesa's words that "the new trade unions do not see and do not want to see" the PZPR. Besides, he openly expressed his solidarity with J. Kuron and M. Plonska, who, in an interview for Swedish television, attacked with outrageous cruelty and cynicism the socialist system in Poland.

Bourgeois propaganda and even leading political circles in the West, too, are causing ever increasing commotion around Walesa. As is known, his father, who left Poland 7 years ago, was received in the White House by President Carter. The form and contents of that meeting unambiguously amounted to interference in Polish internal affairs. According to the West German DPA press agency, British Conservative deputy R. Adley even suggested that L. Walesa be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. Even when we disregard the fact that there were plans to bestow this prize on certain "pseudo-politicians" also for their "contribution" to the rightwing and counterrevolutionary development in Czechoslovakia in 1968, it suffices to recall that the Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to the one-time Zionist terrorist and present Israeli prime minister, Begin and to the Arab capitulationist, As-Sadat.

RUDE PRAVO SCORES CARTER MEETING WITH WALESA'S FATHER

LD261028 Prague CTK in English 0933 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Prague, 26 Sep (CTK)--The reception of Stanislaw Walesa, father of Lech Walesa, leader of the so-called new trade unions from Gdansk, by U.S. President James Carter is a new gross attempt of the White House to interfere in the international affairs of Poland, today's RUDE PRAVO said.

Referring to the AFP agency, the daily stressed that the U.S. President does not receive anybody without reason. He always wants something. This time, it is a political demonstration and a clear provocation. Stanislaw Walesa left Poland seven years ago, RUDE PRAVO wrote. According to the news agencies he thanked President Carter for the economic aid to Poland. But the agencies do not answer the question of who has given him the mandate for this mission. It has certainly not been the Polish people, RUDE PRAVO stressed.

Referring to the Polish PAP agency, RUDE PRAVO said that the voivodship court in Warsaw opened the trial of Leszek Moczulski--a great enemy of People's Poland, describing himself as leader of the so-called Confederation for Independent Poland. In an interview for the West German television he openly admitted that he supports the "liquidation" of the socialist system in Poland and that he will "fight against the communist regime," RUDE PRAVO concluded.

GERMAN 'REVANCHISTS' SAID EYEING POLISH TERRITORIES

AU301700 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Sep 80 p 6

[Karel Doudera commentary in the column "Notes": "The Revanchists' Hopes"]

[Text] One should learn from the events in Poland; it would be a mistake to give up the demands for "German territories" only because 35 years have passed since "others have begun exercising power over parts of Germany" and a new generation had grown up in the meantime, one which "knows nothing at all, or only little, about what to do with Germany as a whole"--this is the advice given in the revanchist tabloid SUDETENDEUTSCH ZEITUNG on 19 September by CDU Deputy Herbert Hupka, spokesman of the "Silesian Compatriots Association." It is definitely unnecessary to capitulate or to succumb to resignation, he said, for those "35 years are merely a brief respite in a nation's history." And, allegedly, the example of strikers in the Polish coastal region, in Upper Silesia and elsewhere in Poland teaches that the Federal Republic "has paid too high a price for detente"--according to Mr Hupka, obviously in recognizing the inviolability of Polish borders.

The lecture thus delivered by Deputy Hupka (according to whom Poland's capital in the past few days was not Warsaw, but "Danzig," as he calls Gdansk) is far from being the only manifestation of the hopes drawn from the events in Poland by revanchists in the FRG. One could cite many such statements, including one by some adviser from Springer's paper, WELT AM SONNTAG, who suggested on 17 August using loans granted by the FRG to Poland to "buy back" Pomerania or Silesia.

The revanchists place all their hopes in the weakening of socialist Poland and that is why they are apparently quite justified in seeing as allies people who follow the same aims in Poland--such furious anticommunists as Kuron or Moczulski, who make no secret of the fact that if they could liquidate the socialist system in Poland they would not hesitate to hang the communists. That is also why the Seidel Foundation, subsidized by Strauss' CDU--which also finances various revanchist rallies--did not hesitate to invest in them more than DM1 million, which it smuggled into Poland for "their people."

But it is an investment that will yield no returns, because the hopes placed by revanchists in the Polish events are futile.

SLOVAK DAILY SCORES AUSTRIAN BENEVOLENCE TO CARPATHIAN GERMANS

AU301220 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 26 Sep 80 p 6

[Bedrich Zagar Vienna dispatch: "They Recalled 'Their Home Country'; Looks Askance From Braunsberg"]

[Text] A remarkable event took place on Braunsberg hill in Hainburg, from where one can see Devin. A "festive unveiling" took place there of a memorial stone on which the following words are engraved: "In memory of the home country of the Carpathian Germans, who were driven out of the environments of Bratislava and Spis in 1945."

About 200, mostly elderly, people took part in this event. But what is most deplorable, it was also attended by Hubert Rein, mayor of Hainburg, and by members of the Communal Council. Their presence was meant to imbue the entire action with an official character. It must certainly have been an unpleasant task for the mayor, and he was also annoyed by the considerable publicity accorded to the unveiling of the memorial stone, but the fact remains that the mayor of Hainburg together with the Communal Council demonstrated support for an organization which may be unambiguously characterized as revanchist.

The speaker on this occasion did not forget to recall the "crimes perpetrated against Germans." A mention was even made that "the day of freedom will come." The memorial stone was even blessed by the local priest, who spoke with deep emotion about the "right to one's home country." All these speeches were aimed at the East, at Czechoslovakia; this cannot be regarded otherwise than as a provocation.

Obviously the past 35 years have eradicated from these people's minds the cruel crimes perpetrated by Hitlerite Nazism in Slovakia. Thousands of lives of older and younger men, of women and even children became victim to the fascist raging in Slovakia. And the participants in the unveiling of the memorial stone in Hainburg had also contributed their share to these veritable crimes, because the large majority of them are former SS-men, members of the SA and the Sicherheitsdienst and Gestapo informers. By these activities they drove themselves from the Slovak regions; with the retreating Hitlerite troops they, too, left their dwellings.

A part of this German ethnic association [Landsmannschaft] from under the Carpathians settled down directly behind the Czechoslovak-Austrian border; and even 35 years later they are unable to get rid of the Nazi way of thinking. Even in Hainburg these people are behaving provocatively. Although they are living in Austria, they are driving cars with West German licence plates; they are meeting at the vicarage and they are heckling....

The looks askance from Braunsberg are a warning that revanchism and neonazism are alive and even enjoy official approval also in neighboring and neutral Austria. We in Czechoslovakia are concerned about the Hainburg action especially because such forces have an unduly free hand in the neighboring country.

CHNOUPEK PRAISES GROMYKO'S UN SPEECH IN PRAVDA INTERVIEW

LD261436 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek has evaluated the speech by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko at the UN General Assembly in an interview with the Soviet paper, PRAVDA. He said that the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community were constantly submitting constructive proposals for the consolidation of political detente and an end to the arms race. The latest Soviet peace initiatives proposed concrete steps in this direction: the mutual dissolution of the military blocs, (?offering) guarantees to nonnuclear states and the speedy elaboration of an agreement on the complete and universal banning of nuclear weapons. Minister Choupek said that Andrey Gromyko's speech had called on yesterday's 35th session of the UN General Assembly to engage in successful and constructive work.

CHNOUPEK MEETS GDR, OTHER FOREIGN MINISTRIES IN NEW YORK

LD301950 Prague CTK in English 1743 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] New York, 30 Sep (CTK)--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, here for the 35th session of the U.N. General Assembly, conferred on bilateral relations and the coordinated foreign policy course of the Warsaw Treaty countries with G.D.R. Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer.

Minister Chnoupek also met with Yugoslav Foreign Minister Josip Vrhovec, People's Yemen Foreign Minister Salim Salih Muhammad, Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr, and Singapore Foreign Minister S. Dhanablan.

DELEGATE COMMENTS ON INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION SESSION

AU301259 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 26 Sep 80 p 1

["B. Kucera on the Negotiations of the Interparliamentary Union; the Adversaries of Understanding Have Failed"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Berlin (CTK)--B. KUCERA, HEAD OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK DELEGATION TO THE CONCLUDED 67TH CONFERENCE OF THE INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION, YESTERDAY GRANTED CTK'S PERMANENT BERLIN CORRESPONDENT AN INTERVIEW.

He stressed the significance of this international organization, which rallies almost 90 national parliamentary groups from almost all over the world and which is aimed at developing contacts among deputies for the benefit of a rapprochement of nations, and for the benefit of cooperation and a peaceful settlement of all problems. In this connection he pointed out the usefulness of the week-long negotiations that have just been concluded. The participants had agreed on several topical matters. In the matter of disarmament, they appealed to the governments to devote extraordinary attention at the approaching Madrid meeting to the matter of disarmament in Europe.

At the same time the head of the Czechoslovak delegation pointed out the fact that forces are still active in the Interparliamentary Union which are not very anxious to achieve understanding. As an example of this he cited the efforts of the American and British delegations to make use of the so-called Afghan question for distracting the attention of the participants in the conference from the main problems of the present. THE FACT THAT THESE ATTEMPTS WERE IN THE END FRUITLESS IS THE CONSEQUENCE OF THE PRINCIPLED STANCE OF THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES AND OF THEIR COOPERATION WITH THE DEVELOPING STATES, BUT ALSO WITH SEVERAL REALISTICALLY THINKING DEPUTIES FROM THE WESTERN COUNTRIES.

HOFFMANN MEETS WITH VISITING PORTUGUESE TU DELEGATION

LD291528 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] Talks opened in Prague today between the delegations of the Central Trade Union Council led by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, and of the General Confederation of Portuguese Workers led by Joaquim Calhau, member of the Executive Committee of its Secretariat. Comrade Hoffmann stressed that the visit of Portuguese trade unionists will contribute to the further intensification of mutual relations between the trade union organizations. The talks concerned international trade union cooperation as well as the current political situation in Portugal. Another topic of the discussions was the active participation by Portuguese trade unions in the preelection struggle and in the fight against the violation of the rights of the working people by the present reactionary Portuguese Government.

CONGOLESE TU DELEGATION VISITS FOR TALKS

Meeting With Bilak

LD262342 Prague CTK in English 1502 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Prague, 26 Sep (CTK)--Member of the Presidium and Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Vasil Bilak received here Friday an official delegation of the Confederation of Congolese Trade Unions, led by its general secretary and member of the Congolese Labour Party Bokamba-Yangouma, which is here at the invitation of the Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions.

They discussed the possibilities of further prmotion of cooperation between trade unions of the People's Republic of the Congo and Czechoslovakia.

Official Talks

LD280926 Prague CTK in English 1535 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Prague, 26 Sep (CETEKA)--Talks between delegations of the Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions, led by its chairman and member of the Presidium of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Karel Hoffmann, and of the Confederation of Congolese Trade Unions, headed by its general secretary and member of the Politburo of the Congolese Labour Party Bokamba-Yangouma, were opened on Friday.

The Congolese guests informed the representatives of the Central Trade Union Council of the history of the Congolese trade union movement, which is closely connected with revolutionary changes in the [word indistinct] and pointed out the significance of the participation of trade unions in the construction of the People's Republic of the Congo.

They also discussed bilateral cooperation as well as cooperation in the international trade union movement.

Cooperation Agreement

LD282256 Prague CTK in English 1730 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] Prague, 28 Sep (CTK)--Talks between delegations of the Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions, headed by its chairman Karel Hoffmann, and the Confederation of Congolese Trade Unions led by its general secretary Bokamba-Yangouma, ended here on Sunday.

An agreement was signed on cooperation between the two trade union centrals.

Delegation Departure

LD291716 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] The official delegation of the Confederation of Congolese Trade Unions headed by Bokamba-Yangouma, its secretary general and member of the Politburo of the Congolese Labor Party, ended its visit to Czechoslovakia today. The Congolese delegation was seen off at Ruzune Airport by Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions, along with other representatives of the Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions. During their visit to Czechoslovakia the Congolese trade unionists were also received by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. At the end of the talks with a delegation of the Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions an agreement on increased cooperation between both trade union organizations was signed.

GREEK CP OFFICIAL ARRIVES, MET BY BILAK

LD302346 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2250 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] KharilaosFlorakis, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece, arrived by air in Czechoslovakia today for an official friendly visit at the invitation of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. Florakis was welcomed at the airport by Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the party's Central Committee.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE YAR COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU291345 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] Prague, 25 September (CTK)--CSSR President Gustav Husak sent a congratulatory telegram to 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic, on the occasion of the state holiday of the latter's country.

On the same occasion Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR Minister of foreign affairs, sent a congratulatory telegram to Hasan Muhammad Makki, minister of foreign affairs of the Yemen Arab Republic.

SLOVAK DAILY NOTES CIVIL DEFENSE WORK IN NUCLEAR POWERPLANT

AU301826 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by Maj Julius Antoliak: "Active in the Atomic Powerplant; From the Life of Civil Defense Units"]

[Summary] Among the most frequent questions asked by visitors to the nuclear powerplant in Jaslovske Bohunice is what steps are taken to ensure employee safety. They always get detailed answers on insulation, checking the environment, protective suits and physical check-ups.

"But, apart from that, there is also a very successful civil defense unit on the premises of the nuclear powerplant, one that is by dint of conscientious training among the best of the district and in the whole of Slovakia. It constitutes an important part of all protective installations and measures. It is ready to take action at any time against the elements and save human lives."

Some time ago central bodies tested the work of civil defense in the district and also in the nuclear powerplant. The results turned out to be very good.

"The exercise confirmed that the civil defense units are prepared. Their action against a 'fire' and in rescuing citizens 'threatened' by natural catastrophes and other menaces was fast, efficient and well-organized."

The management and the party organization of the nuclear powerplant devote great care to the training, ideological work and theoretical preparation of the civil defense unit. Experienced specialists teach civil defense members to be consistent and acquaint them thoroughly with all possible causes of an accident.

"The employees of the nuclear powerplant in Jaslovske Bohunice have tamed nuclear power. Together with Soviet specialists they put it to work in our power system. Therefore, they also know what force the atom's nucleus contains. Their knowledge is also the source of their conviction that such a force should serve people and must not be used against mankind. That is also why the members of the nonmilitary units of civil defense in the powerplant are constantly pursuing self-improvement in professional activity."

COST ACCOUNTING IMPLEMENTATION URGED IN CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES

AU301254 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 26 Sep 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The Only Alternative Is Effectiveness"]

[Excerpts] With the approaching end of the 5-year plan, its balance is more and more frequently the topic of negotiations, reflections and appraisals. The same thing is happening in our building industry, where the balance shows that in the last year of the Sixth 5-Year Plan the Slovak builders are somehow not succeeding in fulfilling their tasks. The greatest problems are accumulating particularly in the economic production units of the ground and industrial construction industries.

The demand to broadly implement cost accounting [khozraschot] in all economic activity, a demand defined by economic laws and by objective all-social needs, is not new or unknown to the builders, although frequently, when the cost accounting system in management and work is mentioned, many economic workers in the building industry hide behind the shield of explanations about why this is impossible and so forth. However, it would suffice to look back only a few decades, to the first years of our nationalized building industry, to find that already at that time cost accounting was a well-tested working method.

It is also impossible to pass over the fact that many enterprises are working at a loss; these losses last year totalled Kcs250 million. In light of these figures, and in connection with the demands set for the Sixth 5-Year Plan, it is only natural to reach again, more seriously and boldly, without compromise or dodging, for the experience of the Soviet builders. After all, even the "set of measures" stresses that under our conditions the new elements of management are based on the results of economic experiments in the Soviet Union. Zlobin's method of brigade cost accounting and the Belorussian experiment are comprehensive and systematic examples on which our builders will sooner or later have to draw, whether they want to or not.

At the same time it would be a most harmful error to ponder only matters of financing, loans and interest stimulants, while neglecting--for instance, when studying the Belorussian experiment--the sphere of political and mass work and its forms and approaches, which the Soviet comrades regard as of primary significance. And conditions in our country are no different. It is in the people's way of thinking that it is most difficult to destroy the barriers of the old times. Those who are incapable of overcoming them must, as in the Belorussian SSR, make room for others. True, there the economic executives not only had to prove their knowledge of the new system, but also to pledge themselves that they wanted to, and also knew how to, work according to the new system. In our country the approach is different, although we have a sufficient number of examples to show that production calculations are kept in desk drawers and the construction project managers had not even opened them.

Apart from other things, the builders' circles these days are debating much about the reduced tasks of capital construction in the next 5-year plan, which will thus increase the scope for more relaxed work. This is one opinion; but there are also opinions that nothing will change. Luckily, most builders--from ministry workers, general management and up to enterprises and construction plants--are taking a realistic view of the matter and realize that the Seventh 5-Year Plan will not be easy at all. The need to implement cost accounting in direct connection with the quality of work in the process of construction, as well as with the final product, is very palpable and obvious. Those who grasp this correctly, and soon, will have an advantage over those who show reluctance. The utilization of noninvestment resources to enhance the quality and effectiveness of work in the building industry is today the first task for every executive as well as for members of collectives. The fulfillment of this task cannot be replaced by any bombastic words or explanations. In fact, all this will be unnecessary if the number of Zlobin brigades in our enterprises increases to such an extent that cost-accounting centers and plants, or else construction administrations, can be set up within their framework. In the course of 3 years the Belorussian builders succeeded in winning almost 90 per cent of all workers over to cost accounting, and their economic results, quality of work, as well as construction deadlines were proof of this. Under our conditions we originally planned for the present 5-year plan to introduce cost accounting for 25 percent of the workers. But we have not achieved this aim, perhaps because the economic executives did not sufficiently realize the social and economic inevitability of the new approach to work. But for the coming years there is no other alternative for raising the effectiveness of the builders' work.

JAKES REVIEWS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS IN SOUTH BOHEMIA

LD301954 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Stepan Hornik, Czech deputy premier, familiarized themselves today with the results of the harvest, the fulfillment of the potato lifting plan and with potato storage in the South Bohemian Region. In the Jindrichuv Hradec District they visited the Studena unified agricultural cooperative where they examined the newly built meat combine. In the Tabor District they visited the Vozice unified agricultural cooperative.

BRIEFS

HARVESTING PROGRESS--By 22 September roughly 2.23 million hectares of cereals were harvested in the CSSR, that is 96.6 percent of the total acreage sown. Western Slovakia has finished harvesting, and in Central Bohemia only 0.3 percent remains to be harvested. In Western Bohemia 12 percent of cereals is not harvested, which means 2-5 percent of the total acreage sown. Potatoes have been gathered from more than 29,000 hectares, that is 21.1 percent in the CSSR. Eastern Bohemia has gathered them from one-third of the acreage planted and Southern Moravia from one-fourth. Of the 25,500 hectares of potatoes in Southern Bohemia, 12.3 percent are harvested. Central Slovakia has gathered roughly one-fifth, and Eastern Slovakia 29 percent of potatoes. Roughly 30 percent of the corn for silage is harvested. Straw has been gathered from 58.6 percent of harvested fields. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Sep 80 pp 1, 2 AU]

GRAIN SEED ENSURED--The Oseva economic production unit has succeeded, despite adverse weather conditions, in ensuring by 22 September 497,963 tons of natural cereal seed; that is, 100.7 percent of the planned amount. By 5 September 21,974 tons of winter barley seed, sufficient for 110,000 hectares, were ensured. By 22 September 93.6 percent, or 37,638 tons, of winter rye seed was delivered and the rest is to be delivered by 25 September. By 22 September 177,393 tons, or 67.9 percent, of winter wheat seed was delivered, and the rest is to be delivered by 30 September. [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 25 Sep 80 p 1 AU]

HARVESTING SITUATION--The harvest yields of potatoes and sugar beet are not bad, but will probably not reach the planned amounts. The harvest of fruit and vegetables is weak: Only 35.5 percent of planned vegetables and only 28 percent of fruit have been procured to date. About 25 percent of the planned vegetables and one-fifth of the planned fruit will not be delivered. The situation could be improved through the procurement of these products from private plot owners. The CSSR's traditional fruit and vegetable import suppliers also have a weaker harvest and will not be able to increase their deliveries. The prospects for fulfilling the annual procurement plan in slaughtered meat, poultry, milk and eggs are good. [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 25 Sep 80 pp 1,6 AU]

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION--A working conference of experts from 12 European states on environmental protection problems in the design, construction and operation of international roads and highways was opened on 24 September in Brno. It is also attended by representatives of the UN environment program, the WHO, the EEC and the central office of the north-south trans-European superhighway project with headquarters in Warsaw. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Sep 80 p 2 AU]

MINISTER KLUSAK ON TOUR--Czech Minister of Culture Milan Klusak departed on 21 September by air for the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the People's Democratic Republic of Laos to discuss matters of further developing mutual cultural cooperation. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Sep 80 p 2 AU]

COMMENTATOR SCHMIDT: GRAIN EMBARGO MADE CARTER UNPOPULAR AT HOME

LD301856 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] The U.S. Senate at its latest session voted in favor of lifting the embargo on the sale of grain to the Soviet Union. It was decided to block the $3 billion which were to be paid to the farmers as compensation for financial losses. Detlev Schmidt discusses the effects of this decision:

When over 9 months ago President Carter imposed a partial embargo on grain sales to the Soviet Union he promised the farmers $3 billion as compensation for the lost business. But even at the time doubts were expressed in various quarters about whether this sum would be sufficient to compensate even approximately for the losses to American agriculture. Meanwhile, this concern has been fully justified. Over the past few months the farmers have had to face a reduction in income of over 40 percent. For smaller farms this means getting deeper into debt, enormous interest repayments and possible ruin. In addition to the roughly 10 million tons of grain from last year that is lying unsold in silos there will probably be problems in selling this year's grain harvest on the international market, because now many farmers fear that the senseless boycott imposed by the White House has cost them important positions in the international agricultural market, which can only be recovered with great difficulty. This will probably lead to long-term losses of income several times in excess of the financial losses so far. It is thus hardly surprising that the President's popularity has nowhere fallen as low as among the farmers.

Thus, a few weeks before the presidential election Carter's attempt to blackmail the Soviet Union has become in various respects a domestic political burden for him. In the last election it was above all the farmers who helped Carter to victory because he had promised them a generous export policy. Moreover, this attempt to exert economic pressure on the USSR has for some time been linked with a not inconsiderable loss of political prestige. At a hurriedly convened conference in February the United States tried to get the biggest Western agricultural exporters to join in a common embargo, but as was soon to become evident, without success. Argentina, the world's second biggest grain exporter, has in the meantime signed a 5-year supply contract with the Soviet Union. Australia, Brazil and some West European agricultural trading companies also announced the concluding of new contracts with the USSR. Even Canada, which was one of the few countries to back the embargo decision at first, resumed grain sales. In view of this situation and the decision now taken by the American Senate, it has become difficult for Carter to find a way out with as little loss of face as possible. In this respect this embargo is not just one of a series of abortive American boycott measures, it could in addition be of considerable influence on the present presidential election.

SED ISSUES MESSAGE OF 'OUTRAGE' OVER S. KOREAN DEATH SENTENCE

LD261444 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1254 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin 26 Sep (ADN)--"The SED Central Committee communists and all citizens of the GDR share the feelings of outrage over the shameful death sentence passed on patriot Kim Tae-chung by the South Korean rulers." This is noted by the SED Central Committee in a letter to the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker. "We call most emphatically for the lifting of the sentence and for the immediate release of all those accused," the letter goes on.

"Our full sympathy goes out to the South Korean patriots, who are fighting for democratic freedoms and social rights. We resolutely condemn the brutal actions of the South Korean military clique under Chon Tu-hwan, which is hunting down the progressive forces in South Korea and trampling human rights underfoot. In firm solidarity we stand by the side of all fighters for democracy, social progress and peace."

The Central Committee reaffirms "unqualified support for the manifold proposals of the DPRK for a peaceful settlement of the problems on the Korean peninsula in the interests of preservation of peace and safeguarding of security in Asia and throughout the world."

LEADERS GREET YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC COUNTERPARTS

AU301302 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ND)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, has sent a congratulatory telegram to Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic [YAR] and commander in chief of the armed forces. The certainty that relations between both states and peoples which are based on many years of friendship and respect will also further develop in the future to their mutual interest, is expressed in the telegram.

On the same occasion Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, sent greetings to 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, YAR prime minister.

FISCHER GIVES DINNER FOR VARIOUS UN DELEGATIONS

LD302214 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2136 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] New York, 30 Sep (ADN)--The heads of the delegations of friendly states in Europe, Africa, Asia and Latin America attending the 35th UN General Assembly in New York were today the guests of GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer at a dinner. In a toast Oskar Fischer paid tribute to the friendly relations and good cooperation between the GDR and the states whose ministers and heads of delegation had accepted the invitation. The GDR foreign minister said that the objective of the meeting was to exchange views with "the representatives of the new world" on major problems facing the General Assembly and to reinforce their ties for the benefit of progress.

The same day the GDR diplomat had friendly meetings with the foreign ministers of Algeria and Nigeria. He also had a lengthy talk with his Austrian counterpart, the representative of the PLO Executive Committee and the heads of the Ecuadorean delegation at the 35th UN General Assembly.

STOPH RETURNS FROM MONGOLIA VISIT 27 SEPTEMBER

LD271636 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1337 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] [no dateline received]--Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers Willi Stoph arrived back in Berlin Saturday afternoon.

'MIDDLE PATH' BETWEEN PROLETARIAN, BOURGEOIS DICTATORSHIPS REJECTED

WA011130 East Berlin HORIZONT in German No 38, 1980 p 2

[Commentary by Gerald Huebner, member of the HORIZONT editorial board: "There Is No 'Compromise'"]

[Text] Some people cannot help constantly giving other people advice. Of course, these are exclusively "well-meaning suggestions," born of "concern" for the fate of the other, for his future, and so on and so forth. We are familiar with this. Indeed, the most recent developments on our continent have set such "advisers" on the march in droves. Certain politicians and media of the West are trying to outdo each other in explaining to those on the "other side" how to make socialism "different," "better," "more democratic."

As so often in the past, this time too the audacity of the meddlers astounds, these persons who, despite all the afflictions and crimes in their own hemisphere, impart as it were around the clock advice and instructions. Just a quick glance at reports from that part of the world is enough to make clear that for the people in question it would be much more useful "to look homeward," as Gus Hall once said. For they have corruption and throat-cutting, unemployment and existential fear, arbitrariness and exploitation, drug addiction and prostitution, lies and distortions--in short, all the symptoms which make that system so loathsome, symptoms which are alien to the nature of socialism. Socialism, therefore, can easily forego the "advice" of the unwanted advisers.

Now no one--and the classicists of Marxism-Leninism themselves have pointed this out often enough--overlooks the fact that the road to socialism is not a mere stroll but difficult and stony, a road not free of errors and setbacks. But there is only this road. In his work. "Will the Bolsheviks Hold the State Power?", Lenin wrote in October 1917 that there was no middle path between the dictatorship of the proletariat and the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, that this was an empty illusion. And in another speech he warned against "what is in store for the proletariat in the future if it does not fulfill its historic mission." The bourgeoisie, he said, would flood the land with unprecedented streams of blood. "Either--or," wrote Lenin in many of his works. "There is no compromise."

The six decades which have passed since then have confirmed all too often the truth in these words of Lenin. Every time the bourgeoisie has had to fear for its profits it has struck out unmercifully, it has used and abused its power apparatus to murder, torture and abduct its enemies. None of this has changed to this day. And more than once the workers' class in many countries has had to learn the bitter lesson that when it comes to the question of "either--or," that is, the question of power, any maneuvering about has had disastrous and not infrequently deadly results.

Every search for a "compromise" or a "middle Path" has led and continues to lead inevitably to a departure from Marxism-Leninism and encourages the counterrevolution brazenly and boldly to raise its head. The events in Hungary in 1956 and in the CSSR in 1968 imparted important lessons in this regard to the countries of socialism and of the international communist movement.

None of this has changed, and none of it will change: the "well-meaning" bourgeois advisers do not want to make socialism better. They want it by the throat. They want it by the throat, precisely with the demand for "more democracy." For the kind of democracy they have in mind was described by Lenin in his work, "The Proletarian Revolution and the Renegade Kautsky." He stated that when the bourgeois say democracy they mean bourgeois democracy, which he unmasked as "narrow, limited, wrong, and lying, a paradise for the rich, a trap and a fraud for the exploited, the poor." "There is not a single state, even the most democratic, where the constitution does not contain loopholes or clauses assuring the bourgeois of the possibility, 'in cases of disturbances against the peace and order'--in reality, however, when the exploited 'disturb' the order against their slavery and attempt to act no longer like slaves--of using the military against the workers, of imposing a state of siege, and more.

Anyone who is familiar with the so-called understanding of democracy of the imperialism of our day is aware of the striking current relevance of these Leninist thoughts. And he shares Lenin's assessment of the character of proletarian democracy, which "brought to the world a development and expansion of democracy never before in existence." In this democracy, in which the citizens participate extensively in the shaping of the socialist society and can develop their personalities freely and without hindrance, there is of course--and the lessons of history paid for with a sea of blood make this an obligation--no place for those who assail this power, no place for counterrevolutionaries, whatever they call themselves, however they may disguise themselves.

For how did Lenin say it? "Either--or. There is no compromise." Or said with a few lines of verse from Johannes R. Becher:

You know what it meant:
To walk the difficult path.
There were many dead
Along the edge of the path...

Be conscious of power!
Power is given to you,
That you may never, never
Let it pass from your hands!

CPSU DELEGATION MEETS WITH HORST DOHLUS

AU300950 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27/28 Sep 80 p 2

["CPSU Delegation Studies Our Party's Experiences: Cordial Meeting of the Guests With Horst Dohlus"]

[Summary] Berlin (ADN)--"Horst Dohlus, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received on Friday a delegation of the CPSU Central Committee under the leadership of P.A. Smolniy, deputy department head of the CPSU Central Committee.

During the cordial and comradely meeting Horst Dohlus briefed the guests about the results and experiences of the SED leadership in implementing the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress and in preparing for the 10th congress.

"The participants in the talks valued the close, fraternal cooperation between the two parties which is being further deepened in preparation for the 26th CPSU Congress and the 10th SED Congress.

"During its 1-week stay in the GDR, the CPSU Central Committee delegation studied experiences of the SED leadershp at the SED Central Committee, as well as at leading party organs and basic organizations in Magdeburg Bezirk. G.N. Gorinovich, USSR charge d'affaires in the GDR, attended the talks."

CSSR SOCIALIST PARTY LEADER MEETS PARTY CHAIRMAN GERLACH

AU301304 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27-28 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--The Liberal Democratic Party of Germany and the Czechoslovak Socialist Party have endorsed the convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. The chairmen of the two parties, Dr Manfred Gerlach and Dr Bohuslav Kucera, voiced the expectation, at an exchange of views on Friday in Berlin, that at the forthcoming CSCE follow-up conference in Madrid agreement will be reached on holding such a conference, and further practical steps for the implementation of all portions of the Helsinki Final Act will be agreed upon. According to a press report, the two parties unreservedly agree that it is necessary to complement political detente with military detente.

JAPANESE CP OFFICIAL RECEIVED BY HERRMANN

LD302314 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1907 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 30 Sep (ADN)--Following meetings with working people in Berlin and in the Dresden, Erfurt and Potsdam Bezirks, the study delegation of the Japanese Communist Party, headed by Tadato Miyamoto, member of the Standing Presidium and vice president of the Secretariat of the Japanese CP Central Committee, was today received for a friendly talk by Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

Tadato Miyamoto expressed thanks for the opportunity offered to the Japanese communists to become acquainted with the experience gained in building socialism in the GDR. He wished the GDR communist further great successes in preparing for the 10th SED Party Congress, in their work for the good of the people and in the struggle to safeguard peace.

Joachim Herrmann underlined that it had been a great pleasure to inform the study delegation of the Japanese Communist Party about the domestic and foreign policy of the GDR. The visit had demonstrated that the SED valued the devoted struggle of the Japanese CP and that relations between the two parties were developing in a spirit of international solidarity.

AIRSPACE VIOLATION BY FRG PLANE PROTESTED

AU261752 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 19 September 1980 a single engine aircraft from the FRG, coming from the direction of Obersuhl (FRG), illegally entered GDR airspace in Eisenach Kreis, continued its flight toward the south in a provocative manner and left GDR airspace near the village of Wohlmuthausen, Meiningen Kreis.

The standing GDR representation in the FRG resolutely protested at the FRG Federal Chancellery against this new violation of GDR airspace contrary to international law, and expressed the expectation that the appropriate FRG organs will undertake effective steps to prevent such violations in the future.

MAGDEBURG COURT SENTENCES TRANSIT ABUSER

AU261749 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 24 September 1980 the Magdeburg Bezirk court sentenced (West) Berlin citizen Raimond Feist to 3 years and 5 months imprisonment for crimes under section 132 of the penal code in abuse of the transit agreement.

To perpetrate serious crimes on the GDR transit routes, Feist disguised himself as a transit traveler and illegally digressed from the transit route. To prepare his crimes he undertook reconnaissance trips on transit, spied out the border security system at the GDR state border and repeatedly entered the GDR capital of Berlin, abusing the regulations for visits. The Audi 100 automobile, with official license plate No B-R 8147, used for the crime was impounded.

FRG CITIZEN ARRESTED ON TRANSIT TRAIN

AU301306 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27/28 Sep 80 p 2

["FRG Citizen Detained for Rowdy Conduct"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 25 September 1980 FRG citizen Rolf Vreydal, on the D-1300 transit train, resisted an identification check at the GDR Griebnitzsee border crossing station. He was detained, investigative proceedings were initiatied and an arrest warrant was issued.

ADN REPORTS ON FORTHCOMING SED PARTY ELECTION MEETINGS

LD011244 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0840 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Summary] Berlin, 1 Oct (ADN)--The presentation of reports and the election of new officials of lower-level, kreis and bezirk SED party organizations begins today. More than 2 million SED candidate members and members will discuss tasks in preparation for the 10th SED Congress and for the further implementation of the party program.

On the basis of the party statute and the election directives and regulations of the SED Central Committee, the presentation of reports and new elections are taking place in over 87,000 party branches and over 77,000 department party cells and lower-level groups from 1 October through 6 December. From 10 January through 24 January 1981 the delegates conferences for the presenting of reports and new elections of the bezirk, city and city borough executives will be held, and from 14 February through 22 February the conferences of bezirk delegates for the presenting of reports and new elections of bezirk executives and delegates to the 10th party congress will be held.

MTI SUMMARIZES VISIT BY JAPANESE SOCIALIST PARTY DELEGATION

LD301052 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Budapest, 29 Sep (MTI)--The delegation of the Japanese Socialist Party, under the leadership of Takuro Shimada, parliamentary representative, paid a visit to Hungary between September 23 and 28, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the HSWP.

The delegation was received by Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee. Janos Berecz, head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Central Committee, also held talks with the delegation.

The delegation, which studied the situation and results of socialist Hungarian agriculture, met with Imre Kovacs, deputy minister of agriculture and food, and visited a number of agricultural units.

LOSONCZI, KAUNDA EXCHANGE TOASTS AT LUSAKA DINNER

LD260914 Budapest MTI in English 0600 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Budapest, 25 Sep (MTI)--MTI special correspondent reports from Lusaka that Thursday morning Pal Losonczi flew from Lusaka to Livingstone to (?visit) the Victoria Falls, and the local museum named after David Livingstone. Late in the afternoon he returned to Lusaka.

In the meantime talks continued between the Hungarian delegation members and their Zambian counterparts with the participation of Light Industry Minister Mrs. Janos Keseru, Under Secretary for Agriculture and Food Gabor Soos, Deputy Foreign Minister Robert Garai, Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Tibor Melega, and Mathias Mainza Chona, general secretary of the United National Independence Party, Daniel Lisulo, prime minister, Remmy Chisupa, industry and commerce minister, and Joshua Lumina, labour and social affairs minister. At the end of the talks a commercial, technical-scientific and cultural agreement was signed at Pal Losonczi's residence in the presence of President Kenneth Kaunda.

In the evening Kenneth Kaunda and his wife gave a dinner in honour of Pal Losonczi and his wife. In his toast address Kenneth Kaunda stressed: "I have long been wanting to visit Hungary, but when I was in Europe last, you, Mr President, already [words indistinct].

This coincidence shows how strong the desire is to learn from each other and make our contacts tighter. We have to get over the administrative part of signing the agreements quickly so that we can concentrate on their practical realization and mutual benefits [words indistinct] indeed strengthen the ties between our peoples.

Zambia always considered its duty to back the South African liberation fights. Now in this region Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Angola are free, and we have to concentrate on our economic building. In this we rely on Hungary as a good partner, just as well as we consider your country an ally in the struggle we and other peoples fight against poverty, famine and exploitation, said President Kaunda. In his reply to the toast address of the Zambian president Pal Losonczi underlined: Our visit takes place in a time when preservation of the achievements of detente commands the close cooperation of every state interested in maintaining peace and security. We see as chief reason for the tension that burdens the international atmosphere the general attack imperialism and international reactionary forces have launched on detente. They are out to upset the balance of powers and gain military ascendency. In this complicated situation we remain in support of the common cause of mankind, international security, military detente and disarmament.

We are convinced that the forces of progress and peace won't let the achievements of detente be destroyed and that in the wake of their joint efforts the conditions of cooperation between the countries, and the chances of the struggle for peace, independence and against imperialism will improve.

Pal Losonczi continued his speech: [as received] The struggle of the African peoples against colonial oppression and racial discrimination has entered its last phase. The support of this struggle, and especially of the liberation fight of the Zambian people, demanded huge sacrifice from the rest of the African countries, including Zambia.

A multitude of possibilities are open in the present international situation for deepening and broadening the cooperation of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Zambian Republic on the basis of the identity of the fundamental efforts and interests of the two peoples. We are convinced that this will serve the good of both peoples. We think that the establishment of relations on a high level now, and our talks on international issues of mutual interest and on the prospects of developing bilateral ties will mark the beginning of a new phase in the 1 1/2 decades old history of our relations.

The president of the Hungarian Presidential Council has ended his visit to Zambia. From the last station of his Africa tour Pal Losonczi left for home on Friday.

TRAUTMANN, LAZAR, APRO RECEIVE AMBASSADOR TO NICARAGUA

LD010135 Budapest MTI in English 1748 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Budapest, 30 Sep (MTI)--Dr Rezso Trautmann, vice president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, received Janos Kiss, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Hungary accredited to the Republic of Nicaragua, who will soon leave for Nicaragua.

PUJA EXCHANGES GREETINGS WITH GROMYKO ON ANNIVERSARY OF TIES

LD251106 Budapest MTI in English 1017 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Budapest, 24 Sep (MTI)--It is 35 years now that diplomatic relations were restored between Hungary and the Soviet Union. On this occasion Frigyes Puja Hungarian and Andrey Gromyko Soviet foreign ministers exchanged greetings telegrams.

In his cable Frigyes Puja emphasized that the Soviet Union was loyal to its internationalist policy when with its historic victory in World War II it liberated also Hungary from the yoke of fascist oppressors, giving it a chance to enter the path of national rise, democratic development and socialist building.

For the past 35 years the Hungarian-Soviet relations relying on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism have been developing dynamically and fruitfully in every field of life.

Andrey Gromyko, along with his good wishes, expressed also the deep conviction that the fraternal friendship and multilateral cooperation of the Soviet Union and the Hungarian People's Republic would go on strengthening to the benefit of both peoples, the socialist community, peace and socialism.

CPUSA DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST

LD302200 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] A delegation of the U.S. Communist Party has arrived in Budapest. The two secretaries of its Central Committee, Ken Jackson and Helen Winter, were welcomed at Ferihegy Airport by Gyula Horn, deputy head of the foreign affairs department of the HSWP Central Committee.

BUDAPEST COMMENTS ON SITUATION IN GULF AREA, CARTER'S REACTION

LD302318 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] How does the Iraq-Iran conflict affect the oil supply of the capitalist world? Is shipping safe in the Hormuz Strait? Gyorgy Onodi reports:

The war that has erupted between Iran and Iraq has a dual effect on international politics. Enormous forces have made moves to smooth over the opposing side's differences of views. The Islamic conference hastens to mediate; so does the non-aligned movement and so do even the Palestinians, and the Security Council has issued an appeal for a cease-fire. In contrast to this the United States is considering some kind of military step, as news agency reports note. It has leaked, or has been leaked, from official places that Carter is discussing preparations that might serve the so-called protection of the Hormuz Strait with the joint action of the Western allies.

For the time being Washington is also considering sending modern weapons to Saudi Arabia. It would seem that on this occasion what is in question is the Carter doctrine which the countries of the Gulf unequivocally rejected when the concept was formulated. The Hormuz Strait, as the military dispatches report, is just as calm as it was 2 weeks or 2 months ago. There are no reports, either, that oil production or export is falling in the Gulf countries, except in the two parties at war. Thus what is missing, essentially, is the daily 2,800,000 barrels of Iraqi oil and the 700,000 barrels of Iranian oil; in other words 20 percent of the oil supplies going through the Hormuz Strait.

Compared to this, according to Western data, the capitalist world has at its disposal stocks for 100 days, while in recent months (a certain bounty) has developed on the oil markets. Consequently there is no oil supply problem. The region's oil states can easily supplement even the missing Iraqi and Iranian deliveries. An increase of production is only a question of resolve. Thus, the fleet demonstration which is being prepared, and in which Carter would like to involve his allies too, is strange, to say the least, and at any rate it is contrary to the activity of forces working for a peaceful settlement. In no way does it promote a solution but pours more oil onto the already burning oil.

MINERS' TRADE UNION CONGRESS MEETS, ADDRESSES CONCERNS

Report on Congress Actions

LD290430 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] Erika Sarkozi reports on the Miners' Trade Union Congress: In the afternoon the delegates approved the resolution of the congress. They also voted in favor of the amendments that were proposed during the debate. Thus they passed a resolution, among others, on securing the interests of miners who extract the less economical minerals, such as zinc and iron.

The modernization of mines, and this was put on the record, is considered necessary by the congress, and the same applies to a review of long-service awards so as to ensure that it has an identical system throughout the mining industry. As to the request that all deep-cast mines should be regarded as particularly dangerous places of work, the secretary general replied that, for the time being, only mines in danger of pit-gas could be included and those working in them would get a 20 percent danger supplement.

There is not a single proposal that should be disputed or be considered not to have a sound basis. This was stressed by Ferenc Havasi, member of the MSZMP Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee.

Attention must be paid, however, he said, that these proposals should organically join the economic policy objectives of the next 50 year plan. He brought up as an example the fact that measures should be taken as early as next year in the interests of reducing the working hours of miners. He added, however, that in this matter, too, many complex issues had to be weighed up to ensure that there would be no increase in the number of workers or in overtime.

In the late afternoon the 250 delegates elected the new 97-strong Central Executive and, in its turn, the Central Executive elected the Presidium and the secretary-general, with Laszlo Kovacs being reelected to that post.

In accordance with the resolution the new trade union leadership must ensure that the development of wages in the mining industry exceeds the average in the whole of industry. Miners' living conditions should be further improved. As regards working conditions, the leadership should call for the deployment of instruments and automated equipment that warn of major dangers and for the mechanization of transport under the ground. Increased attention must be paid to matters concerned with the workers' health.

At the end of the session the 33 miners' delegates, who will attend the 24th congress of Hungarian trade unions, were elected, and with this the congress ended its work.

Speeches By Leaders

LD281700 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Erika Sarkozi reports on this morning's session of the miners' congress:

Coal miners spoke predominantly in this morning's debate and this is quite understandable, since 80,000 of the 120,000 miners produce coal. There are not enough enterprise physicians, said the managing director of the coal mining trust. The problem of jobs for the partially disabled and the problem of rehabilitation have not been solved either in law or in practice.

Many speakers spoke about the housing situation. The new dwellings intended to replace the old slum buildings are being built only slowly. A young Borsod miner suggested that the requests for dwellings by those in opencast mining should also be given priority because many young people leave for the pits owing to their housing needs.

The Mecsek coal miners would like to see a reduction in working hours. Their delegate called the attention of the trade union to the fact that the rate of wages development is considerably lower in the Mecsek mines than at the other mining enterprises.

Speaking of the dangers inherent in mining, Deputy Minister Laszlo Kapolyi said that safety must be planned into the production systems. He confirmed the plan concerning the development of the coal mines.

Ferenc Havasi, member of the MSZMP Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, spoke about how and when the recommendations put forward here could be included in the plans for the people's economy. He asked for support for the programs of development: the development of wages, more support for housing construction and the realization of the requests concerning the modernization of work organisation.

Sandor Jakab, deputy secretary general of the SZOT, also spoke in the debate. He urges the Miners' Trade Union to seek solutions as regards the housing situation and wages development because it is not enough to retain the existing miners. It is also necessary to attract young people into mining.

DER SPIEGEL INTERVIEWS NEPSZABADSAG EDITOR ON STRIKE ISSUES

DW260937 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 22 Sep 80 pp 164-177

[Interview by DER SPIEGEL editors Klaus Reinhardt and Fritjof Meyer with Peter Renyi, deputy chief editor of NEPSZABADSAG and MSZMP Central Committee member, in the Hamburg offices of DER SPIEGEL]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Mr Renyi, workers are on strike in a socialist state--can that be?

Renyi: It is happening. That is what the facts say.

SPIEGEL: Also in Hungary?

Renyi: In 1956 there was a general strike in Hungary. It started after the invasion of the Soviet troops, and it lasted for many weeks. There are work disruptions in Hungary even now, but not frequently. It does happen that work is discontinued in plants because the trade union disrupts work over a conflict with the plant management. The trade union is entitled to do that, particularly if safety measures for workers have been neglected.

SPIEGEL: But the right to strike is not mentioned in the Constitution.

Renyi: We do not consider a strike to be a rational means to employ under our conditions, but there is no prohibition either. The legal position is such that the trade union can discontinue work in a plant through its veto right. Thereafter the trade union and the respective ministry must negotiate to work out a joint decision.

SPIEGEL: The workers in Poland had to fight for the right to strike, for independent trade unions, for the lifting of censorship.

Renyi: In Hungary there is no form of censorship. The publication of printed matter, the showing of films, the performance of plays and the publishing of books is absolutely up to the people who manage these institutions, including the press.

SPIEGEL: So it is self-censorship by the chief editors, so to speak?

Renyi: No more so than with DER SPIEGEL.

SPIEGEL: Does your paper NEPSZABADSAG carry the Austrian television program, for instance?

Renyi: No, but the local papers in areas where one can receive Western television carry excerpts from the program.

SPIEGEL: Now the basic question: socialist society calls itself a workers power. Do the workers need something to represent their own interests? According to Lenin, the trade unions are supposed to be conveyor belts for the party and are not supposed to represent the interests of the workers against the proletarian state.

Renyi: According to Lenin, it is not so. I would like to recall the discussion between Lenin and Trotskiy concerning the trade union problem. Trotskiy maintained the standpoint of "nationalizing" the trade unions. Lenin was in favor of an independent role for trade unions, as representatives of the interests of the workers. A characteristic quotation from the discussion in late 1920 goes: "Our current state is created in such a way that the proletariat organized as a whole must be able to protect itself, but we must exploit the workers organization for the protection of the workers vis-a-vis their state and for the protection of our state by the workers."

SPIEGEL: Later on, however, Trotskiy's standpoint was actually implemented--the economy was militarized and trade unions were degraded to organizations representing the interests of the employer--the state. They have served up to now only to increase production.

Renyi: That is your opinion, not mine. When I view the role of trade unions in Hungary today, I can demonstrate with most concrete examples that their influence in matters of economy policy, for example, is not insignificant at all.

The trade unions are represented through trade union councils in the management of enterprises. There is the so-called quadrangle consisting of the director, the party secretary, the trade union secretary and the representative of the youth organization. A veto right exists against various decisions by the directorate, also with regard to personnel problems, appointments and removals.

SPIEGEL: But if one does not agree, the government makes the decision.

Renyi: State authorities are usually wary of deciding against the trade unions. It is up to the trade unions to live up to their rights and to bring their influence to bear. If they do not do that, they are not fulfilling their tasks. Second, every quarter of a year talks take place on a higher level between the executive board of the county trade union council, on the one hand, and the government, on the other. The general secretary of the Trade Union Council takes part in the weekly cabinet sesssion.

SPIEGEL: And if there are conflicts, who decides then?

Renyi: The stronger arguments. It is absolutely clear to us that conflicts are inevitable between the economic interests of the state and the particular interests of various personnel. I would almost say that something must be wrong wherever they do not exist. Either the director is too authoritarian, or the trade union secretary is too weak. That is one side of it. The other side is that the trade unions, as socialist trade unions, support production. They organize the so-called work competition...

SPIEGEL: ...In order to step up production, which means serving the interests of the employer--the state.

Renyi: The people are the employer. If a state of workers safeguards for the workers their own representation of interests, it can expect their help in solving production problems, that is, their participation in the economic upswing. That is--mutatis mutandis--not so very different in the West either. In past decades there have been strong pleas in the West for cooperative trade unions and so-called social contracts. Let us not fool each other in this respect.

SPIEGEL: What indicates that the people's economy is really there for the people? Are the leadership organs of production promoting trade unions elected by their members in secret elections?

Renyi: Naturally, what else? By a show of hands? These would not be elections.

SPIEGEL: The Polish trade unions have just now granted their members the right to vote in secret. The party in Hungary still brings decisive influence to bear with regard to the appointment of candidates. Or can everybody appoint those workers' leaders he likes?

Renyi: That is no problem in our country. We complain that not enough people participate in these elections.

SPIEGEL: That can result from discouragement.

Renyi: Nothing like that. It is much rather lack of interest, because the people are not very interested in that issue. Similar phenomena--democratic forms with unused opportunities--also exist in your country. At any rate, unpopular and incompetent people will not be elected. They would probably not be appointed as candidates either.

SPIEGEL: The question is whether the party oversees the appointment of the right people.

Renyi: Your question is typical. You procede from the assumption that the party is a foreign body that wants to implement its own will under all circumstances, not caring much about harmony, cooperation and understanding of the workers.

SPIEGEL: At any rate, the party is the bargaining agent. The party decides on the economic concept and the production program. It holds on to the trade union, not through the conveyer belt, but through a telephone line. The trade union is at best a simultaneous representative of the employees as well as the employers.

Renyi: In our country the workers are their own employers. That is the basic idea of the system.

SPIEGEL: So there could not be a conflict at all.

Renyi: That is exactly wrong. May I cite a few examples. The interests of workers in an industrial branch that is in an upswing are different from those of their colleagues in an industrial branch that is toilsomely dragging along. The interests involved in a decision by the government that must bear in mind the future and the whole setup, investment policy, infrastructure developments, apartment construction and so on, are not always exactly in line with the interests of the workers in a particular plant.

Conflicting interests can exist between different regions of the country, in connection with the cooperation of the technical intelligentsia, the leading people and the workers, in a certain sense also between the young and the older, between the present and the future.

SPIEGEL: For example, the trade unions have in mind wages and prices, while the political leadership has in mind a change in the economic structure?

Renyi: Or the balance between supply and demand. In your country one always claims that socialism is a monolithic system where no different interests may exist, a dogmatically planned, sectarian shaped fossile regime. When other phenomena emerge you are surprised and say: Well, if there are such phenomena, it is probably no longer socialism.

SPIEGEL: Mr Renyi, your description of the situation of workers and trade unions in Hungary corresponds to something which the Polish workers had to go on nationwide strike to obtain.

Renyi: There can be circumstances in which the whole trade union problem becomes more dramatic--particularly in an economic situation that is not very favorable. The development of the economic situation has been rather stable in Hungary for more than 20 years. Even under the present, most complicated world economic conditions we have had no grave shortcomings in supplying the populace--although the speed has been slowed down considerably.

SPIEGEL: There has been no public revolt in Hungary over meat prices so far. What does a kilogram of meat cost in Budapest?

Renyi: I am not a housewife.

SPIEGEL: But as a member of the Central Committee...

Renyi (laughs): Yes, yes, you think I am a functionary who has become estranged from the people. The best beef is very expensive, a kilogram costs more than 100 forints.

SPIEGEL: What does a worker make in a month?

Renyi: The average industrial income is 3,900 forints.

SPIEGEL: So he can buy about 35 kilograms for it, about as much as in Poland where the workers went on strike because of that.

Renyi: This estimate is very, very inaccurate. On the average the workers probably do not eat the best beef. Other meat is 30 or 40 percent cheaper.

SPIEGEL: The Polish Government tried to increase meat prices in 1976. It met with resistance and had to revoke its decision. One week later Hungary increased the meat price 30 percent, without protests. You have no problems with agriculture, although 95 percent of it is in cooperatives in contrast to Poland....

Renyi: Collectivization of agriculture was tried several times in Hungary. We succeeded in 1959 through 1961--without force. Earlier, when collectivization was implemented under pressure, the peasants asked: Why should I be the first? When it then began to work in a completely different and voluntary way, he asked himself the question: Will it be good for me to be the last?

There are no longer any food supply problems. Hungary has become quite an exporter of agricultural products.

SPIEGEL: Mr Renyi, could the events in Poland bring influence to bear in some way or other on other socialist states?

Renyi: The socialist states and their communist parties learn to draw conclusions from the experience of their partners, they learn in general.

SPIEGEL: Can a socialist society, as it exists now, afford in the long run to honestly implement the conditions of Gdansk and Szczecin? Does this represent progress for this society, or has a point been reached where socialism will take on a different quality?

Renyi: Since the free trade unions that have been formed have pointed out that they want to act on the foundations of socialist society and that they do not consider themselves to be forces hostile to the system, they cannot stand on a foundation that is foreign to the party. They will try to defend and improve the socialist system, and there need be no basic conflict at all between these trade unions and the party.

Cooperation is necessary. You ought to understand that particularly well because there is a uniform trade union association in your country, and the government, particularly the social democratic government, is so proud of cooperating with the trade unions.

SPIEGEL: With the difference that the government is replaceable.

Renyi: Do you really believe that no changes take place in our country?

SPIEGEL: You even replaced your ruling party in Hungary on one occasion. But to what extent are changes possible or tolerable--from the system's point of view?

Renyi: We did not replace our party, we changed it considerably, bringing it back to the Leninist line. You always maintain that socialism has something like its 10 commandments which must be absolutely fulfilled. If you consider socialism not as the act of a small clique--which would be ridiculous, to put it mildly--but as an historical event, you have to apply historical standards. We cannot cling to abstractions that cannot be implemented. One must expect many interim solutions, even elusive situations and even sometimes setbacks. There is one thing that does not work: restoration of the old society. That certainly does not work. We do not consider that permissible.

SPIEGEL: If the proletariat refused to follow the party--who has then made the mistake?

Renyi: The party.

SPIEGEL: What right does the party have to claim a leadership role for itself as an incontestable principle, if it must admit having made grave mistakes and errors as in Poland?

Renyi: You have mounted a high horse there, gentlemen. As regards the errors and shortcomings, which you probably intend to view by the length and breadth of this strike, let us first take the strike movements in Western countries, such as Italy, France or England, the strikes that have taken place in the past decade or the past decades.

Following your logic one would have to conclude that the ruling party coalitions there--which enjoy the control over the opposition--have made one mistake after the other, that the leading forces have failed, that not just one party but the whole parliamentary system has failed.

It is strange that you never apply rigid standards to yourselves, we are the ones who are rigorously called to account for the situation. We do not deny that the West has made important progress despite the strikes, and we have given up considering every critical situation on the other side as the end of the system. But that does not seem to be the case with regard to you.

SPIEGEL: A party which has failed can be replaced by the opposition in a parliamentary system. In a one-party system, however, it would mean the end of the system.

Renyi: The postulate about the leading role of the party in our country is based on nothing less than the fact that the socialist countries, under the leadership of the communist party, have achieved the greatest change in their history. They have embarked on a path of improvement considered unbelievable before.

I often read the following in your press: If there were similar elections in our country as in the West, the MSZMP would achieve a decisive majority. That also depends on the popularity of the leading personalities. But similar analogies can also be found in your country.

SPIEGEL: Then you could afford to have free elections. Poland's new party chief, Stanislaw Kania, stated that the protests of the workers were "not aimed against the principles of socialism, the alliances and the leading role of the party." That was also stated in the preamble, which was inserted later on, the preamble to the Gdansk and Szeczecin agreements of the strike committees with the government. Are these the limits of a reform in the socialist camp?

Remyi: Yes, in the above sense.

SPIEGEL: Kania terms democracy as an "increasing need of socialism." What does democracy consist of in a state without a choice of alternatives, without the influence of people who are not party members on the only ruling party?

Renyi: If one puts it plainly in German, the question means: What does a democracy consist of if it does not exist? You do not merely ask, you answer at the same time. I want to cite an example that happened rather recently, involving socialist democracy in our country.

The guidelines of the 12th MSZMP Congress were discussed in the 24,000 basic organizations of the party. In other words: At every place of employment, in every housing area, in the whole country, some 200,000 people took part in discussions where many nonpartisans were involved and the guidelines were discussed in a lively and critical way in the leading organs of mass organizations, trade unions and the academy of sciences. Church representatives also made statements. More than 1 million issues of our papers carried the guidelines. A great number of suggestions for changes were voiced and many of them were accepted by the congress that was telecast to the whole country.

SPIEGEL: Fine.

Renyi: We do not consider that tops. We need more democracy, no doubt about it. I assume that a democratic test for you would be if the masses turned down the system. It is interesting, however, that the bourgeois systems, which are so proud of their democracy, have never shown an example in this respect. They very much want to defend the constitution of their system with all possible means, means that are much more drastic than in our country.

SPIEGEL: What concrete possibilities does a citizen have in socialism to bring influence to bear on the politics of his country--except with strikes, outlawed demonstrations or literary opposition? What can the citizen do concretely if he considers meat prices as too high, for example?

Renyi: I do not want to quarrel, but one could answer your question with a question in return. What can the citizen do in your country? Vote every 4 years for this or that party--or much rather this or that person he likes better. He knows little about the policy to be implemented by the victorious party, less than we know, because the parties do not compete with alternative programs but with the slandering of the countercandidates. The election campaign deals with ridiculous insinuations and their disprovals.

Naturally one can demonstrate, but you do not really want to tell me that this would make meat cheaper? The attack on the coal-and-steel pool co-determination rights shows that some people believe that those rights go too far which the trade unions achieved in Adenauer's times....

SPIEGEL: Recent reports say that the Hungarian Government has postponed price increases for some foodstuffs such as coffee or chocolate, increases which were slated for the immediate future. Is it not the fear of being infected by the Polish rebellion that is behind this?

Renyi: The so-called price increase was not envisaged as being impossible to revoke. But if you want to know what is behind the inflation of such rumors, I advise you to read the last issue of DER SPIEGEL. There you can read apocalyptic visisions of the final collapse of socialism, dreams about chaos breaking out everywhere and fearful reactions of socialist state....

SPIEGEL: How did the party bring the 1956 general strike under control?

Renyi: I want to absolutely stress that it is completely wrong to believe that the problems were solved due to the military help of the Soviet Union. The military help only paralyzed the armed groups that wanted to act through the power of arms, thus creating a situation where the great discussions about the general strike could develop.

SPIEGEL: The Soviet troops were helpless against the general strike?

Renyi: No Russian soldier could fight the general strike. He was not supposed to. The general strike was a question for the new party management--whether it could win the confidence of the masses. It solved the problem by acting against the counterrevolution, on the one hand, while, on the other hand, acting against the sectarian-dogmatic methods of the earlier party leadership.

It was expressively termed a "two-front war," which was unusual, but which could not be avoided under the circumstances. The people followed every word most attentively and had the understandable feeling that now would come the great reckoning....

SPIEGEL: ...Which did not come if one ignores the execution of government chief Nagy and his closest aides. No mass trials....

Renyi: On the contrary, democratization in all fields began right after the armed fights. In early December 1956 a resolution of the "Hungarian Socialist Workers Party" condemned....

SPIEGEL: ...Which was called "Hungarian Party of the Working People" prior to the invasion....

Renyi: ...the mistakes of sectarianism and dogmatism extremely sharply, also in the choice of words. There was no politeness. In this document all the principles were listed which we implemented individually later on, ranging from the economic reform to socialist democracy. It said that every function, except party functions, could be filled by nonparty members, and the rights of trade unions and the change in the way of thinking with regard to agriculture were stipulated at that time. That was the basis on which the whole situation changed.

SPIEGEL: And the workers trusted the new leadership?

Renyi: The workers went to the plants again. The formulations of the party in late 1956 correspond to the expectations of public opinion.

It is not true that Hungary rebelled against socialism in 1956. The people rebelled against the methods, which sometimes were inhuman, against ineffectiveness and the voluntarism of earlier politics. They did not want restoration, they did not want to eliminate the agrarian reform and they did not want to turn the nationalized enterprises into private property. They wanted to have more humane, reasonable and effective socialism.

SPIEGEL: Did they get it ?

Renyi: Yes, but unfortunately I cannot say that it is perfected yet.

SPIEGEL: Who were the "counterrevolutionaries" in 1956?

Renyi: On 3 November 1956, the day of the invasion, more than 70 parties were registered with the Council of Ministers, among them the Fascist Pfeifkreuzler [Hungarian Fascist Anti-Semitic Organization] even under their old name, monarchists, parties for the "liberation" of Siebenbuergen and so on.

The West even realized later on, although most reluctantly, that this was not the action it desired--because naked reactionary forces had made their appearance.

SPIEGEL: But the alternative was not really restoration or Stalinism.

Renyi: There came the balanced and sensible policy of a party--and of a statesman--which views every problem realistically. Kadar said that the people were not there to have abstract theories tested on them.

SPIEGEL: If "naked reaction" raises its head in Poland, will the Hungarian People's Army fulfill its so-called international duty and render fraternal help through arms?

Renyi: You want to make me state a "doctrine" which exists only in anticommunist phantasmagoria. You want me to formulate a generalizing and binding rule of conduct which does not exist, and in a concrete situation where not one of the responsible persons has even in the faintest form hinted at the intention your question imputes. Let us refrain from discussing this issue.

We are talking about an existing situation, let us not toy with invented hobgoblins. This is strictly an internal affair, the further development of which obviously depends also on the approach of those who led the strike and who have so far stayed within a certain framework.

I very much hope--like many people in Hungary, in other socialist countries and many also in the Federal Republic of Germany--that this approach is based on conviction and that it does not represent some tactical position that will last only as long as one cannot proceed some other way. It would be desirable if nobody tried to create unrest in the other camp through agitational propaganda, in a camp where quiet would be desirable, particularly in the interest of those involved.

SPIEGEL: Your side considers ideological coexistence to be illusory. It creates solidarity with the leftist opposition in the West. Western governments have maintained the strictest reserve with regard to Poland.

Renyi: Regrettably, however, I still have the feeling that there are some people who consider it merely a tactical necessity and who have in mind the next opportunity. But more, much more is involved, something you hopefully feel concerned about.

SPIEGEL: Mr Renyi, we thank you for this interview.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC AGREEMENT WITH GREECE--A long-term Hungarian Greek economic, industrial and technical cooperation agreement has been concluded in Athens. This will provide a framework for bilateral cooperation even after Greece's forthcoming joining of the Common Market. Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade, and his Greek counterpart Stavros Dhimas, examined the possibilities for the development of economic cooperation, with particular emphasis on increasing the deliveries of Hungarian engineering industry products and Greek agricultural products. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 24 Sep 80 LD]

CUBAN PARTY AKTIVISTS' VISIT--At the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee, a party worker delegation of the Cuban sister party led by Augustin Lopez Gomez, head of a subdepartment of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, paid a visit to our country between 13 and 23 September. The delegation was received by Antal Kovacs, member and head of the industrial, agricultural and transportation department of the MSZMP Central Committee. [Text] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 24 Sep 80 p 4 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO SWEDEN--Prior to his final departure, Ivan Tivadar, our country's ambassador in Stockholm, was received for a farewell visit by the King of Sweden, Carl Gustaf. Ola Ullsten, Swedish minister of foreign affairs, gave a farewell dinner in honor of the departing ambassador. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 25 Sep 80 p 8 AU]

BARCIKOWSKI COMMENTS ON 'EXCESSIVE DEMANDS,' 3 OCT STRIKE

LD302154 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1900 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Speech by Kazimierz Barcikowski, deputy premier and member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo on 30 September--live or recorded]

[Text] I am one of the government representatives who signed the agreement with the strikers' committees. Today I have decided to appear before you viewers to put myself under your judgement and to ask you to think about several issues of great importance for our country and people, for every one of us and our families.

Let us think back to the days of great stress which the entire nation went through while talks were being held on the coast. Let us recall the moment of great relief when the agreements were signed and we all felt that something great had occurred--an acute social conflict was resolved through agreement and not confrontation, which would have threatened our people. We all realized that something new was created, something refreshing in our public life, in our national existence. Did anyone expect that with the signing of the agreement the situation in our economy and in the social and political life of our people would change overnight? Surely not. The agreements opened up a difficult road for searching for understanding in the process of renewal, in the common effort to reach common objectives, the name of which is the good of our people and socialist Poland, and the prosperity of its citizens. We were conscious of jointly taking up a great task which no one can do for us, and the success of which depends on us alone and on the full implementation of jointly undertaken obligations.

Government representatives, including myself, realized that recently too many empty words had been spoken and, that too many promises had been made which were not supported by action, for us not to remember that the agreements we signed had the full validity of official authority as far as the public was concerned. This is why we engaged in persistent discussion during which we explained what our state was capable of and during which we explained the danger created by exorbitant demands. At the same time we considered the fact that the process of renewal itself carries with it the possibility of improving our economic and social life, so long as it is allowed to become a constructive and creative force.

We know that the agreements we signed had to be realized by both sides in accordance with their spirit and letter. This was confirmed in the PZPR Central Committee resolutions and in the Sejm debate, and then in a great many executive decisions made by the government.

It is impossible to list all these decisions. They have been reported by the press and were summarized in today's TRYBUNA LUDU. In the field of material benefits alone they reached the sum of Z120 billion for increases in workers' annual incomes. Pay increases have been granted or will be granted shortly to all workers. Work is continuing on the preparation of programs and legal acts arising from the agreements and they will be announced and introduced gradually.

I must stress with all my strength that the government stands on the foundation of these agreements and will be implementing them with full conviction and determination. But this does not mean that it is an easy process which depends only on the will of the government. Despite the fact that general pay increases have been introduced on an unprecedented scale, talks on this subject are dragging on in some industries and enterprises. We must say, self-critically, that especially in minor institutions, agreements are being delayed because of the inefficiency of their superior institutions which are concerned primarily with talks with larger enterprises. But this does not mean that anybody will be left out or that anybody will fail to receive the increase due him.

However, the fact that talks are dragging out has another cause: excessive pay demands which go beyond the level established by agreements. We are not able to grant such increases. It is not a question of the government's good or bad will, although it is bound to observe its limits. We are all well acquainted with our market's present weaknesses which are apparent in the shortages of goods and their relation to the amount of money available. After all we have suffered losses of many billions in production as a result of stoppages. Because of this the links in industrial cooperation, which were already weak, were weaken even more. Because of balance of payments difficulties caused by smaller exports and the worsening view international financial circles take of our situation, we are not able to secure the imports we need for our production. This is why this year's production results will be so poor.

In connection with the appreciable increase in people's incomes, the tasks which we are facing and the difficulties in dealing with them have been increasing enormously. We are doing all we can to supply the market as fully as possible. We have been given aid by our Soviet friends. Our American loan will make it possible to increase our imports of grain and fodder for cattle raising. But without a fundamental improvement in the production results achieved by our national manufacturing apparatus, we will not have enough goods to cover the increases in workers' incomes.

I must say that at present our industry is working at 80-85 percent of its capacity and to increase its output is in the interests of both the employees and the whole community. We must all take care to improve as rapidly as possible production efficiency and output. This is the basic condition for the implementation of our agreements and everyone who wants to achieve progress must contribute to this.

Any further disruptions to production will only add to the difficulties, which are already enormous. The agreements include the renewal of the trade union movement. Such a process is currently taking place, both in branch trade unions as well as in the newly created unions. This process is accompanied by specific difficulties. Nearly all new phenomena which change the old ways and structures carry such difficulties.

We attach great significance to the fact that the changes within the trade union movement should take place in a good climate--not a climate of increasing contradictions and protests, but a climate of searching for ways of cooperation between various union organizations, managements and local authorities.

Such a state of affairs is not occurring everywhere. However, the possibilities to achieve such a state of affairs exists, assuming the good will of all sides. This we encourage with total conviction and we will continue to encourage it.

We gave proof of this by creating possibilities for the registration of the new trade unions by forming a team to work on the trade union law which will also settle the matters connected with the issue of strikes. Increasingly often and on a wider scale, the issues of the trade union movement are appearing and will continue to appear in the press and in the mass media. The participation of the new trade unions in concrete [rzeczowe] contacts with the authorities is extending. Heated discussions are going on today on the new shape of the trade unions and nobody must be surprised by this. We represent the view that a trade union movement of differentiated [zronznicowanie] organization will be politically homogenous, and will stand on the foundations of full recognition of the principles of the socialist system in accordance with the jointly signed agreements.

It is in the interests of the country and independent and self-governing trade unions to politically declare themselves in such a way so as to counteract the infiltration of their founding reams by people who have declared antisocialist positions.

As far as this issue is concerned, there must be no room for doubt if the process of renewal is to continue in a useful way to our country and not become the reason for disruptions and dangers.

We are not saying anything new here. All this has been entered in the agreements. Organizers agreed to it and many organizations of the new trade unions express this in their statements.

One more thing. In the process currently taking place, it is extremely important to clearly define the attitude toward the leading cadres in the economic sector. Such cadres have found themselves, and frequently without justification, under fire from many sides. What is needed here is a clear and unified attitude and criterion of evaluating such cadres.

I would like to say that we have enough will and determination to take action against demoralized people and to rid ourselves of incompetent people. At the same time we must protect together the good organizers of our economic life and honest directors, people who are demanding but also just. From my own observation I know how difficult their role has been and continues to be, and we must not underestimate this. They very often had to act under a burden of too many regulations and too many restrictions, and by the very nature of things their relations with work forces were difficult because they could not react positively to their various suggestions and proposals.

Today we must create for those people working conditions which will help them to operate, because if we undermine their position by following the line of least resistance, it will be the enterprise managements that will suffer, as well as the production processes and the work force itself. Unhappily, this does happen in places.

We have recently gone through a wave of strikes which expressed the deep dissatisfaction of the working class. We are in the midst of the transformation of the old order of things and the formation of new mechanisms which will ensure that old practices do not return. Together we have recognized the fact that strikes are the ultimate form of protest. In the name of our common good, we cannot and we must not abuse strikes or regard them as a form of constant pressure or threat in even minor matters.

Strikes are always followed by losses and disruption in our economy and social life. The public needs a well-functioning economy and internal order. I must say with regret that this truth is not being treated seriously by all the organizers of new trade unions. You'll see, while talks are being held throughout the country with work forces and representatives of new trade unions, while hundreds and thousands of new pay and welfare agreements have been reached with representatives of work forces, in Gdansk a warning strike has been announced for 3 October, with the possibility of extending it nationwide. Moreover, while calling work forces to strike and informing the foreign propaganda media about this, those responsible did not even take the trouble to inform government representatives who are taking part in continuing talks about their decision. This cannot be regarded other than as the breaking of agreements and the rules for reaching a common stand, which have been reached on the basis of joint decisions, and which so far have stood the test of life.

I said earlier that we were determined to implement our agreements fully. I spoke about conditions which must be fulfilled by both sides to make this possible. But although normalization of our economic life is progressing with much difficulty, Gdansk makes us wonder whether the authors of the Gdansk decision are really concerned with normal economic effort (?and general improvement). Perhaps what they are trying to do is to maintain social tension and to push us into chaos which would be so dangerous for our country and our people, for its internal calm and our sense of security.

Many questions come to mind here. These questions must be answered by each and everyone of us. Let us all think about them; they are questions for all of us, and of great importance for Poland.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ADOPTS DECISIONS ON AGREEMENTS

LD302154 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] During its session, today the Council of Ministers heard a report on the state of the implementation of the agreements concluded between government commissions and interfactory strike committees in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie. The government is making every effort to meet in time demands contained in the agreements. At the same time, the Council of Ministers has instructed the top officials of all departments to continue their efforts to put consistently into practice the agreements which are to be implemented later, or the introduction of which requires the appropriate regulations to be amended.

The Council of Ministers instructed the minister of labor, wages and social affairs to take the necessary measures to bring the labor code up to date. This will make it possible to implement demands dealing with shorter working hours and compensating workers whose health has been damaged through their work.

The Council of Ministers today also considered the state of supplying agriculture with fodder and heard a report by the minister of domestic trade and services on market supplies in the fourth quarter of this year. The government pointed out the priority of supplying the market with food--and this applies to flour, sugar, fats and other foods. To maintain the planned level of meat supplies, an additional about 30,000 tons have been purchased abroad.

At today's session the Council of Ministers adopted a resolution which will stiffen controls over price fixing and support. The resolution is intended to protect the people's real incomes. The Council of Ministers also considered and approved an executive regulation putting into effect the act, dated 31 January 1980, dealing with environment protection and control.

PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM SESSION TO OPEN 4 OCT

LD301846 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] The party Central Committee Politburo discussed the state of preparations for the forthcoming session of the sixth plenum of the party Central Committee.

It has been decided that the session will open on 4 October and will review the political situation in the country as well as the current party tasks.

BARCIKOWSKI ATTENDS NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETING IN KRAKOW

LD261006 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] A meeting of the National Council was held in Krakow yesterday. It discussed the implementation of production targets during the 8 months of this year, and development of the city and voivodship.

The meeting was attended by Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. He nominated Vice President Jozef Gajewicz for the vacant post of president of the city of Krakow.

KOPEC, ZIELINSKI ATTEND WARSAW INDUSTRIAL MEETING

LD260908 Warsaw PAP in English 0233 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Sep (PAP)--Vice Premier Aleksander Kopec and member of the PUWP CC Secretariat Zbigniew Zielinski took part today in a conference of directors of industrial combines, administrations of industrial branches and senior officials of government economic departments held in Warsaw.

The main topic of discussion were supplies of materials for industry and inter-industry material supplies. Currently, the supplies of many materials used in production fall short of requirements and ties of inter-factory cooperation have been undermined, creating difficulties in smooth performance of many plants. Participants in the debate postulated prompt introduction of economic mechanisms conducive to the consolidation of this cooperation.

Vice Premier Kopec announced that the Council of Ministers would soon adopt a resolution on inter-industry supplies featuring numerous novel solutions. He also stressed that in the current very difficult economic situation those enterprises which broke their cooperation obligations would face reprisals.

He also appealed for sparing use of raw and production materials and fuels, especially coal. Lower than expected daily coal output has led to a deficit of coal throughout the economy.

The vice premier announced that the main lines and principles of economic reforms will be ready at the turn of October and November, permitting for the introduction of changes in the economic system.

NEW AGREEMENTS SIGNED IN SZECZIN, GDANSK, GDYNIA

LD301730 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Excerpts] An agreement was signed today at the House of Maritime Culture concerning pay increases for employees of enterprises forming the ports of Gdansk and Gdynia. The agreement was signed by Stanislaw Jarosz and Henryk Iarasiewicz, representatives of founding committees of the Solidarity independent and self-governing trade unions in enterprises of the Gdansk-Gdynia port complex, and by Ryszard Karski, minister of foreign trade and maritime economy. Karski made the following statement:

[Begin Karski recording] I would like to stress with satisfaction the fact that after many days of difficult talks we have reached an agreement which will put into practice the talks and agreements between the Government Commission and the (?Interfactory Strike Committee). It is my understanding that the agreement we have reached and confirmed will meet all the pay demands you have raised. I would like to thank you for the atmosphere of our business-like discussion and express my conviction that you will implement the tasks facing the collective of the Gdansk-Gdynia port complex with similar commitment, energy and determination. [end recording]

An agreement dealing with workers' demands was also signed today at the Szczecin steelworks.

GOVERNMENT REACHES AGREEMENT WITH LEGNICA COPPER MINERS

PAP on Demands

LD292058 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] During the general discussion which has been going on in our country for some weeks, the miners of the Legnica copper basin demanded an immediate return to the traditional three-shift working day and a reduction of the working week to 5 days in the coming year. PAP has the following commentary on this demand:

Meeting of the demands of the mining work forces would mean a decrease in the extraction of ore by over 6.5 million tons and in the production of electrolitic copper by about 90,000 tons. This would result in the closure of the Legnica foundry and in cuts in employment in the entire combine of nearly 8,000 people--both miners and foundry workers. It would be necessary to find new employment for all of them.

Following such a decision, in view of the duty to abide by long-term contracts with foreign customers, there would also be the danger of having to import copper, which continues to increase in price, for our own use. The whole problem is, therefore, extremely complex and its solution requires extra prudence.

Details of Agreement

LD302340 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] In Lubin, Legnica Voivodship, a government commission representing the Department of Metallurgy, led by Minister Franciszek Kaim, has signed an agreement with the Presidium of the Interfactory Founding Committee of the Solidarity independent and self-governing trade union of the Legnica-Glogow copper region. Among other things, the agreement provides for the abolition, as from today, of the four-shift work system in the copper ore mining industry. The industry will return to the traditional three-shift system, which will exclude Sundays, public holidays and Saturdays from work by law. The present system of continued four-shift work in copper foundries is to continue, but workers will receive additional compensation.

GDANSK STRIKE ADVISER INTERVIEWED ON CURRENT SITUATION

LD301503 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 28 Sep 80 p 9

[J. J. Perez Regueira interview with Gdansk Strikers' adviser Tadeusz Mazowiecki: "If Authorities Do Not Carry Out What Has Been Agreed, There Will Be Another Social Explosion"--date and place not specified]

[Text] Last 22 August, Tadeusz Mazowiecki, a 52-year-old lawyer and practicing Catholic, became--on the decision of the presidium of the Baltic Strike Committee (MKS), headed by Lech Walesa--chairman of the group of eight "experts," who advised the workers in their talks with the government. Editor and founder of the progressive Catholic journal WEIZ, Mazowiecki was a deputy in parliament (the Sejm) for the ZNAK Catholic group from 1961 through 1971. As deputy chairman of the Club of Catholic Intelligentsia (KIK) and a member of the Flying University (TKN), which is linked with opposition groups such as the Workers Self-Defense Committee (KOR), he was refused a passport 4 years ago, preventing him from attending John Paul II's investiture in Rome, and has a pending invitation from the U.S. State Department. Tadeusz Mazowiecki talked with the EL PAIS special correspondent in Poland.

Question: At what point did the strikers decide to have the support of a group of intellectual workers?

Answer: A group of intellectuals wrote 20 August to the authorities about the need to negotiate with the workers, for whom they sought national solidarity. The negotiations should be with the MKS and not with the committees of each factory, as the authorities were seeking. The first manifesto, signed by 64 people, was endorsed shortly afterward by a total of 200, and it was decided that a group representing them should go to Gdansk on behalf of the social base supporting the workers.

Question: Were there times during the negotiations when no solution to the crisis could be seen?

Answer: Yes, there were several. In fact this limit for a breakthrough [limite para la ruptura] was set by three demands by the workers which were not at all negotiable: the restoration of telephone communications between Gdansk and the rest of the country, acceptance of the first points of the agreement concerning the setting up of independent trade unions and the right to strike, and the release of the political detainees. The remainder of the points could be discussed.

Question: What kind of free trade union will be set up?

Answer: The essential point is that an independent trade union has been achieved which will be respected at all levels and will be able to express its opinion on the distribution of dividends, methods of supply, consumption or regulation of health, and, above all, the situation of the workers. We cannot speak at present of a Yugoslav-style trade unionism. The future will be characterized by the internal political situation itself; if the economic and administrative reform is implemented, the new trade unions' role could be different and exercise social control.

Question: Do you expect that the authorities will carry out all that has been agreed?

Answer: If the agreements are not carried out, there will be another social explosion, and for this reason I believe that what was signed will be respected. The difficulties which the new trade unions are experiencing are another matter. Specifically in Gdansk, the official trade union is threatening workers who decide to join the new organizations with the loss of their acquired rights, and according to what was laid down, there would be no discrimination among the trade unions.

Question: How do you interpret the moderating role of the church?

Answer: Its leadership has been cautious and in solidarity with the workers' movement. It has become a social force capable of influencing the authorities to respect the new trade unions' independence.

Question: Do you believe that the recent events are the beginning of the end of the communist regime?

Answer: The working class and society have chosen a change freely, and this is very important, but it should be made clear that this is not a matter of seizure of power but of society recovering a portion of social control. Moreover, our country's geographical position prevents any change as radical as that which you mention in your question.

TRADE UNION-MANAGEMENT MEETINGS HELD THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

LD301944 Warsaw in English to Europe 1600 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] I have just been through a batch of reports by correspondents from throughout the country who visited the companies where the new trade unions have come into being in recent weeks and days. For the most part the new officers elected are young men and women full of enthusiasm, impatient and eager to push through as soon as possible the demands and postulates which the administration failed to adhere to in the past. (?This) was often the fault of the old trade unions. The political climate in the country has decidedly changed now and the managers are more than willing to cooperate.

At many companies the old controversial matters are being thrashed out at meetings at which the representatives of the new as well as the old unions sit together with the management to find new ways (?of solving problems). It is reported from the transportation equipment factory in Swionik, for example, that as a result of such discussions 27 demands have been met providing, among others, for a new wage system and preferential treatment for those employed in most difficult conditions.

Problems of remuneration attracted the attention of the new unions elsewhere. At the same time many of the new unions have begun to look into matters concerned with work organization with the view of improving productivity and consequently remuneration of the staff.

Quite a few look beyond the problems of their own companies and forward demands for better communal and social facilities as well as more goods in the shops and more housing in towns and cities where they operate. To be frank, I must admit that there are a few managers here who still look at the new unions with reserve, but on the whole, following the government's own example, the management and municipal authorities co-operate with the new unions on a day to day working basis. They also provide office accommodation, equipment and other assistance to new unions.

REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES OF EXISTING, NEW TRADE UNIONS

Armed Forces Civilian Workers

AU301542 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 25 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

[Report signed "M.N.": "Founding Committee of Armed Forces Employees Trade Union Has Been Set Up"]

[Excerpts] Lively discussions have recently taken place among civilian workers of the armed forces and at the meetings of the trade unions operating in the units, institutions and enterprises of the armed forces. The subject of discussions is the role and place of the civilian employees and trade union bodies and organizations in implementing their tasks stipulated by the law. Much attention is especially being paid to analyses of the social and living problems that require the necessary solution.

Proposals have also been submitted to improve the performance of the trade unions in various units. Depending on the trades represented by these units those trade union organizations belong to six branch trade unions. The discussions have also produced demands on removal of harassing difficulties and on uniting the trade union movement into a single trade union of the armed forces' employees.

A working commission has been appointed to sort out the various proposals for setting up a single trade union organization in the armed forces. In addition, trade union organizations in various military establishments have held meetings recently to discuss that issue and to select delegates to the general military session that took place in Warsaw on 24 September.

The session established a founding Committee of the Trade Union of the armed forces' employees. The committee totals 40 persons representing trade union organizations in the individual military districts, armed services and the production service enterprises of the armed forces. The founding committee appointed four teams to work out draft statutes and a draft fiscal-economic and organizational program.

Having drawn up the statutes, the founding committee will apply for registration of the trade union of the armed forces' employees.

Transport Workers Union

LD302050 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] A plenary session of the Central Council of the Highway and Transport Workers Trade Union took place in Warsaw. It was devoted to the appraisal of the present situation and the tasks facing the union.

In the discussion, many examples were quoted citing the state and economic administration minimization of the role of trade unions and lack of appreciation for proposals and demands put forward by workers.

Speakers dealt with the draft documents on statutes, which aim at giving the union full autonomy and self-government outside the Central Council of Trade Unions, and at changes in its organization structure.

The 13th national congress of delegates of the union has been convened for 10-11 October.

Independent Sailors Union

LD301810 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Szczecin, 30 Sep (PAP)--So far over 3,700 people working for the Polish shipping company have declared that they are joining the Solidarity independent and self-governing trade union and leaving the official sailors' and longshoremen's union. This amounts to 55 percent of the total number of Polish Shipping Company employees.

The workers committee at the Polish Shipping Company is still receiving declarations on leaving the sailors' and longshoremen's union and joining the solidarity union.

Pax Trade Union

AU261122 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 22 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] The founding committee of the independent and self-governing trade unions of the Pax insitutions was established in Warsaw on 17 Sep 1980.

The committee's activities conform with the valid legal enactments in Poland and with ratified international agreements and are based on the principles of the Gdansk agreement. The committee adopted a resolution fully supporting implementation of all the points of that agreement.

At the plenary session, the committee adopted temporary statutes, on the strength of which it appointed an 11-man temporary board.

Artists Union

LD010858 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] In Warsaw a press conference has been held at which members of the Association of Polish Stage and Film Artists with their Chairman Gustaw Holoubek told journalists about the resolutions adopted 29 September by the association's extraordinary general congress. The congress session, which was held behind closed doors, concentrated on two points: a proposal to transform the association into an independent association of Polish stage artistes and matters linked with theatre employees joining the Solidarity independent and self-governing union. The above-mentioned issues will be resolved at the coming congress which will adopt new statutes of the association.

KRAKOW TV INTERVIEWS MEMBERS OF NEW STEEL UNION

LD292234 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Let us now move to Nowa Huta where representatives of the new trade union movement will be interviewed. This interview was broadcast by Krakow television last Friday. We are now broadcasting nationally because of the importance of the subject.

[Being recording] [Unidentified questioner] Here in the Krakow television studio we have Messrs Kazimierz Kubowicz, Zdzislaw Kowin, Tadeusz [name indistinct] and (Wladyslaw Haldek). All of you gentlement are members of the KRH, which is quite well known in the Lenin steelworks, but could you tell us what it is?

[First unidentified speaker] It is a steelworkers' committee [komitet robotniczy hutnikow], an organ which was formed in the period of the wave of coastal strikes. We have been chosen from among the work force, from individual sections, and we now feel that we are the true representatives of that work force. Naturally, there are all sorts of people among us--some belonging to the party, some nonparty people. Naturally, we make no other distinction between people except that between honest and dishonest people. This is how we generally distinguish among them.

[Question] And what are the most important problems with which your committee is dealing?

[First unidentified speaker] At present, the most important matter for the KRH is the organization of Solidarity, an independent and self-governing trade union. In addition, we are also dealing with social and welfare matters of the staff and this can be seen from our meeting which was held yesterday with a government commission at the site of the Lenin steelworks. We want to form a strong, independent, self-governing trade union which will be an organ of workers of our enterprise.

[Second identified speaker] I would like to add to what my colleague is saying. At present, more than 90 percent of the work force has expressed their willingness to join our independent and self-governing trade union, solidarity.

[Question] Could you tell us something about your platform, about your way of thinking?

[First unidentified speaker] Above all, the most important issue at the moment is organization; we have to achieve our aim. Our aim is to insure that the union is democratic and that it obtains a legal standing. As you probably know, an application was made yesterday at the Warsaw Voivodship Court. We now know that the application has been approved.

[Question] And can you tell me: in addition to your organizational work, registration and legalities, what do you feel about it all? What is the most important thing about the new union?

[First unidentified speaker] Well, it is the defense of our interests, above all, is it not? As people who run our works we ought to feel responsible for all problems--human problems, problems of our enterprise, that is the technical problems, supplies, the whole management. We must regard ourselves as managers would regard themselves.

[Question] But surely you do not think about your own works alone; surely your thinking is broader than this. You must be thinking about the whole country, the voivodship, about everything that is included in the term Poland?

[First unidentified speaker] Obviously, to manage means more than just our works; it means the whole country, and it is our aim to influence the way it is managed.

[Question] The basis for the formation of your committee, and later your union, was provided by the Gdansk agreements, as well as the Constitution. Could you tell me, gentlemen, (?what your view is of the) role of the independent trade unions?

[First unidentified speaker] Our basic provision is that we want to dissociate ourselves from any organizations forming a resistance, or proclaiming a federation of any independent Poland. We simply want to form an independent trade union, in other words a typical workers' organization which would defend our interests, that is the interests of the working class, the interests of the working people. We base ourselves on the foundation of socialism, on the fact that we properly respect the Polish Constitution, on insuring that the state order remains undisturbed. Socialism is the basis of our existence.

[Question] I was present at your meeting yesterday with Deputy Premier Barcikowski and I gained the impression that during your very difficult talks--and very often very constructive talks--one could discern a genuine concern for your own steelworks, for your place of work. What, in all this, do you regard as most important?

[Second unidentified speaker] Among these matters we would like to see our works modernized. Our steelworks is not exactly in the first glow of youth and some works are beginning to fall apart. We would also like to create better working conditions. [end recording]

SEJM COMMITTEE PASSES DRAFT BILLS ON CONTROL CHAMBER

LD292246 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] The legislative committee of the Sejm today examined deputies' draft bills on the Supreme Control Chamber [NIK] and amendments to the Polish People's Republic Constitution of the articles pertaining to NIK. After a debate lasting many hours, both draft bills, after the introduction of amendments by the committee, were passed and will be submitted to the Sejm.

Deputy Sylwester Zawadzki stressed in a statement for parliamentary reporters the key importance of today's sitting of the committee. He pointed to three basic objectives of the above-mentioned draft bills: they are closely connected with the position of the Sejm; they facilitate its legislative function as well as its control function; and by stepping up the effectiveness of control they work toward shaping a uniform system of state and social control.

DOMESTIC PRODUCTS TO BE RELEASED FOR DOMESTIC MARKET

LD302116 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] PAP reports that Pewex has started to release domestically produced goods in short supply worth Z200 million for sale by domestic trade. The goods in question are: 7,500 carpets, [words indistinct], 900 color television sets, more than 3,000 radio-recorders and recorders made mostly at the Kasprzak factory, 9,000 items of leather wear including about 500 sheepskin coats, as well as 78,000 meters of imitation fur textiles.

The method and dates for the sales of goods released by Pewex will be determined by trade authorities in individual voivodships. The release of goods ought to be completed in the next few days. Retail prices of goods which have been available in both home trade and the internal export outlets, will not be changed. Prices of other goods sold until now exclusively by Pewex will be determined by the State Prices Commission and institutions empowered to do so. It is not expected that the dollar conversion rate will be applied. Prices will be fixed in accordance with universally applicable rules.

GAS LINES REPORTED IN SOME CITIES

LD302318 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Since yesterday, long lines have been forming outside gas stations of Warsaw, Gdansk and some other cities. The trade director of the CPN [state oil enterprise] Board in Warsaw, Edmund (Malec) has given his assurance that there are absolutely no grounds for hoarding gas. The excessive demand has been caused by institutions buying up gas because coupons for the third quarter become invalid after today. The temporary shortage of grade 94 gas in some stations have been caused by transportation difficulties. The CPN gives its assurance that tomorrow the situation will be totally under control.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MAKES DECISION ON IMPROVING COAL SUPPLY

LD291336 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1230 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] Wanting to improve deliveries to the market, the Council of Ministers made a decision on 27 August to increase this year's deliveries of coal by 900,000 tons. It was decided that about 500,000 tons of this amount should go to the market during September, and the remaining portion during the fourth quarter of the year.

During the first third of September the daily deliveries of coal for the market were maintained at the level of 55,000 tons, and then went up to about 73,000 tons. The total delivery for the second third of September amounted to over 730,000 tons.

It can already be stated that recently more coal has been reaching the market, but meeting the demand for fuel varies. Deliveries are best in Gdansk, Elblag, Szczecin, Czestochowa, Katowice, Kielce, Kalisz, Opole and Walbrzych voivodships. Thus, it is imperative to do everything possible now to smooth deliveries of coal from mines to customers, to distribute accurately deliveries of selected coal, and to improve sales of coal by Paris cooperatives.

LOWER COAL PRODUCTION, SHORTAGES IN PORTS REPORTED

LD271756 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] There are no stocks of coal at all in the storage depots of the Szczecin-Swinoujacie Port Complex, which is the main transloading depot of anthracite for export.

At the Swinoujscie Port this morning there were a mere 30,000 tons of coal, which is insufficient even to half fill the hold of one vessel of the MS Huta Lenina type.

Two large bulk cargo vessels are waiting for coal: The MS [name indistinct], flying the French flag, and the MS Turoszow of the Polish Steamship Company, with a joint dead weight of more 100,000 tons. Several more vessels have announced their entry into the port.

A similar situation exists in Szczecin, where five bulk cargo vessels have arrived for coal--vessels with a joint deadweight of 27,000 tons. The port has a mere 10,000 tons of coal at its disposal. There are also coal problems for the dockers of the tricity area. There was not a single ton of coal today at the depot in [word indistinct]. In the last 24 hours the northern port has received 201 coal cars; normally about 500 cars are unloaded.

It emerges from information from the Ministry of Mining that coal extraction in our mines currently stands at 85-90,000 tons less than stipulated in the daily production plans. It is no secret that the high increase in coal extraction was achieved to a great extent thanks to the miners working on free Saturdays and on Sundays. At present, keeping to the agreement in Jastrzebia, mine managements are strictly observing the principle of the full voluntary nature of additional work by the miners. A cause of the slow-down in the rate of extraction can also probably be found in shortcomings in work organization.

It is also worth stressing that seven mines from among those covered by the four-shift working system have already returned to the traditional system, which has had an effect on limiting working time. It is calculated by the Ministry of Mining that, because of stoppages in the work of mines and the slow-down in the extraction rate, a backlog has recently arisen of about 4 million tons of coal. The reserve stocks accumulated earlier in port storage depots are therefore (?disappearing) rapidly and new deliveries are small in size.

Coal is currently being sent primarily to satisfy the needs of domestic industry, in order to safeguard the continuity of work in power stations and factories. Larger amounts of coal are also being supplied to the population.

SZCZECIN PORT EXPERIENCING UNLOADING DELAYS

LD280532 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Summary] Over to Szczecin, where there are ships loaded with cargo but there is nobody there to collect it: We are at the bulk cargo unloading quay of the Szczecin Port. A ship from Singapore is moored here. Its cargo holds imported grinding grain, a basic ingredient for the production of fodder. The ship arrived 3 weeks ago, and its stay in the port has already been delayed by 16 days. Extra fines for keeping the ship in port have already amounted to over $100,000, and the ship will remain here 4 more days. At the same time another chartered vessel has been waiting in the roads of the port for over 2 weeks with the same cargo. One 24 hour period of the stay of this ship is costing us over $7,000. On top of this 2 more ships with 25,000 tons of grinding grain are expected in September. Here is the chief cargo manager:

Only one ship is at this dock but we can moor two such ships here. We cannot unload more than one ship at a time, however, because of the shortage of railcars and the shortage of equipment needed to shunt the railcars.

POLSERVIS DIRECTOR INTERVIEWED ON WORKING ABROAD

LD282350 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Unidentified radio correspondent's interview with Wojciech Kowalski, director of Polservis; date not given--recorded]

[Summary] [Question] Polservis is the only Polish institution which legally sends Poles to work abroad under contract. For many years there was little criticism addressed at the export of services, but at the last meeting of the Sejm Foreign Trade Commission there was a great deal of citicism. Here now is Wojciech Kowalski, director of Polservis:

[Answer] "Until now the export of services has been treated in cavalier fashion. The export of coal or industrial buildings appealed more to the imagination than the export of people to work for various foreign partners on different types of projects, not always the best, but always bringing in foreign currency. The export of technical ideas should be treated differently from the export of goods. The Sejm commission failed to do this and thus the few misunderstandings can be cleared up next time as long as the reports are better prepared. The concepts regarding services have not been fully defined.

[Question] "Director, going back to the matter of Polservis itself. In your opinion, should Polservis's activity be modified somehow, not to say reformed? People are sent abroad who have professional experience behind them, and that is correct, but don't you think that at the moment, when so many young people have just come out of university and cannot always find work in their profession, couldn't they be sent abroad? They will be earning money there and it will flow into the state treasury too, and they will without doubt learn something.

[Answer] "People go abroad...

[Question --interrupting] "Through Polservis?

[Answer] "Through Polservis. These are individual specialists, picked out by ministerial commissions, using criteria known to us but with which we do not always agree, which give us a card-index and we look into these on the basis of the questions of our foreign partners. I am not in a position to assess what percentage are outstanding specialists and what percentage are people they didn't know what else to do with. It might be a question of the set-up, of working one's guts out so as to be sent abroad and--there is no point in not calling a spade a spade here--to earn a few zloty. There is no shame in that. In any case, to choose a specialist who conforms to the requirements and criteria--let's be honest, more and more demanding criteria on the part of our partners, which are at the moment primarily the developing countries--is difficult enough, especially in some professions. We have no trouble with medical staff. There is a group of architects, if we are going to talk about the technical professions, where we have a great deal of individuality and where our specialists can do a great deal, and then there is a long, long gap. Our engineers are, to a too great extent, office workers. When it comes to answering the question: What are you capable of doing in your profession? Their answers are frequently embarrassing. And when asked to say it nicely in a foreign language...

[Question--interrupting] "There is a deafening silence.

[Answer] "There is a deafening silence. Anyhow, the more important partners, to whom larger groups of specialists go, come to Poland to conduct interviews and the results of these interviews are very unfavorable. From 5-50 percent qualify. Definitely too few taking into consideration that these specialists have already been sifted here at different levels. They are rejected mainly because they don't know a language well enough.

[Question] "I asked you about young people and you (?weren't too enthusiastic).

[Answer] "Young people are in many cases better than older employees. They are aggressive; they know more; they are capable of giving more of themselves; they often want to go abroad --not driven by the idea of making a pile of money, but wanting adventure. They are better at languages.

[Question] "(?Why don't they go?)

[Answer] "They are less merited; they are more controversial; they are more difficult [word indistinct], more ambitious. For these reasons I personally think that after 3-4 years work in Poland, before they are ruined, before they forget what they learned at university, they can and should go abroad.

[Question] "And you would then have better cadres if young people went.

[Answer] "Young people have a very slim chance of getting through the elimination sieve of ministries, because it needs the agreement of the factory, acceptance by the amalgamation, a positive decision by the ministerial qualifying commission. Somehow, I can't see them going, as such, but on the other hand they have a full chance to go abroad, and do go, within the framework of group contracts to carry out tasks like construction, assembly, and training and give a very good account of themselves.

[Question] "In your opinion what percentage of Polish intelligentsia is fit to go abroad to work at present?

[Answer] "Not a large percentage of our technical intelligentsia is fit to work abroad. There are so many negative characteristics which have been formed in Poland as a result of many, many very complicated causes, which hamper or completely rule out work abroad.

There are few people, who, after 10 or 15 years' work, still have the energy to think about self-development. I am thinking primarily about the technical intelligentsia.

[Question] "What you are saying is very sad. The only hope is probably with our young people.

[Answer] "(?Yes, hope lies with them?)"

TRYBUNA LUDU URGES POLITICAL UNITY OF TRADE UNIONISM

AU301651 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27-28 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

[Editorial: "Discussions About Trade Unions--the Movement's Political Unity"]

[Excerpts] Trade unions continue to be one of the most important key issues that the workforces and other professionally active social groups are still discussing. The issue has been central to the dramatic social tension experienced by our country in the past few months and has been characterized by severe citicism of the previous practices of the trade union movement and of its place in the country's life. That criticism was primarily leveled at the movement's failure to fulfill its basic duty of defending the workers' interests.

The intensity of that criticism has differed from place to place and so have the emotions triggered off by discussions in the individual communities and regions of the country. Wherever trade unionists have tried to wisely and responsibly fulfill the duties entrusted to them by the workers and wherever they worthily represented their interests, the trade union movement in its original shape has retained much praise, despite general deformations. On the other hand, wherever the movement has been relegated to secondary positions and wherever it has uncritically acknowledged any position assumed by the administration, criticism has been severe and uncompromising. The reasons for the deformation of the Polish trade union movement are complicated. We have written about them often recently.

What is the present situation of trade unionism?

It has been beset by several parallel manifestations.

First, the existing trade unions are being renewed and the deformations and irregularities in the performance of all the component bodies if the trade union movement are being eliminated. In accord with the party's intention as formulated at the fifth and sixth Central Committee plenums and as recapitulated by members of the party leadership in their recent speeches, the process has begun of creating new relations between the economic administration and state authorities, on the one hand, and the trade union organizations and bodies, on the other hand. Trade unions are beginning to become genuine partners of the administration in solving important social and material problems of workers. Factory councils and other trade union bodies are being brought back and are helping solve many neglected problems relating to wages, working conditions, social and living conditions and so on.

Second, many branch trade unions still operating are showing trends toward autonomy vis-a-vis the present association of Polish trade unions. The functionaries in those trade unions believe that adopting the structure that is of a more self-governing character can guarantee the renewal of the trade union movement. In this connection they have proposed among other things that the regional boards of the branch trade unions, which were abolished some years ago, should be reinstated. Those are independent proposals, and trade union functionaries have been hawking them for a long time. However, all those changes should not be tackled before the workers have given their opinions and have been consulted.

Trade union functionaries also should ponder whether excessive dispersal--"atomization"--that is appearing even within the branch trade unions is useful from the viewpoint of workers interests and whether it does not weaken the role of trade unionism.

Third, new elections of trade union authorities are being held on the initiative of the workforces wherever they want such elections, which embrace all the trade union bodies in factories from the elders through trade union groups, shop councils and plant councils. Those elections should be secret and fully democratic and should be contested by an unlimited number of candidates. We gather that these conditions are being fulfilled, and the information coming to us shows that the renewed composition of the trade union authorities is creating good conditions for self-governing activities and for restoring the workforces' trust in their representatives and is favorable to activating the basic trade union bodies in defending workers' interests.

Fourth, new trade unions--independent of the existing structures--are being established in various factories, branches of industry and regions of the country wherever the workforces want them. In accord with the State Council's resolution, the new trade union organizations can register with the voivodship court in Warsaw on presenting their draft statutes. On the basis of the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements, those statutues must contain a clear recognition of the socialist ownership of means of production, of the principles of the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic, of our state's international alliances and of the party's leading role in the country's life.

The interests of workforces in the new trade unions differs from region to region, from branch to branch and even within factories themselves. The workforces and trade unionists determine the choice of forms of organizational activities and of optimal structures. That is why we should view the manifestations now taking place in Polish trade unionism as a process that is still continuing. There is no doubt that life and experience will produce a multiplicity of solutions and of forms. Regardless of how these solutions and forms develop, it is necessary to adopt the overriding condition, which is the trade union movement's effective performance and ability to really represent the working people's interests.

In order to strengthen the role of the trade unions in the country's life it is necessary to change their broadly conceived duties vis-a-vis our society, the workers class and the state. The existing trade unions and the newly established ones are mass organizations of those who produce. The role of such organizations in the conditions of the socialist state in which the production of material values benefits society and not private owners, must not be reduced to merely controlling functions, to submitting demands and to defending the workers' interests. Trade unions should support and stimulate the workforces' militancy in producing material values, the size of which determines in the final reckoning living standards, the nature of social policy and wages, pensions and other benefits. We can share only what we produce. That is why, as the most universal representation of producers, trade unionism should also take care that what we are able to share is as abundant as possible.

It is now difficult to foresee what organizational forms the Polish trade union movement will assume. We are faced with a multiplicity of proposals and with various solutions, which have not been discussed to the end. Many disputed concepts and concepts that are now controversial will be tested by life. The workers class will make the choice. Its collective wisdom and experience will be decisive.

On that issue, too, the party's views are transparent and candid. The party wants immediate cooperation among all trade unions. It does not divide them into "old" and "new" and into "better" or "worse" unions. [paragraph continues]

Only the individual members of the work forces have the right to decide on their joining a specific union. The law now under preparation will create conditions for all the members of the trade union movement--both "old" and "new"--to be able to fulfill their tasks as self-governing organizations. Regardless of the present or of eventual future solutions, the interests of the workers class--long-term interest and current interest--is and will be the overriding interest. Such cooperation is already in action in many factories and voivodships.

The cooperation postulated by the party is necessary also because we do not want any breaks in settling all the daily problems of working, social and living conditions. They must be settled--they are already being settled by trade union bodies--for the benefit of the people, no matter what trade union organizations they want to join. For example, a worker must not lose the benefits he is entitled to. He must not lose his right to statutory assistance, to loans from credit institutes and so forth.

We repeat: Life will certainly sooner or later produce a multiplicity of organizational solutions. However, one thing is certain: Every solution we eventually adopt must ensure the political unity of the Polish trade union movement and the unity of its activity in the interest of the workers class. Representatives of the work forces with which the government commissions signed the agreements in question have accepted that condition. All trade union organizations must recognize the socialist system in Poland, the spirit and letter of the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic and our international alliances. As evidenced by the signatures of their representatives, the authorities have recognized all the just postulates and are consistently implementing them, even though it is not easy because of the country's difficult economic situation. In accordance with our valid legislation, the State Council has formulated the principles governing the registration of the new trade union organizations. That is why we are disturbed by the information coming in from some regions of the country that various "middlemen" representing the old familiar opposition forces in Poland and various anti-socialist groups are trying to attach themselves to the process of renewal of the trade union movement. These "middlemen" care nothing for the workers class' interests; theirs are other interests--alien to the workers class. People should remember that the workers' voice in this matter should resound more everywhere and should resound more loudly.

The entire Polish trade union movement that is self-governing, autonomous and equipped with broad powers guaranteed by Sejm legislation and that consistently defends the workers' interests must be based on a homogeneous, socialist political platform. The political unity of the movement and the unity of its activities are in the interest of the workers class, and this interest is indivisible.

FOREIGN MINISTER CZYREK ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY 25 SEP

AU292001 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Sep 80 p 6

[Speech by Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek at the 25 September General Assembly debate at the United Nations]

[Text] Mr Chairman, each period between sessions of this honorable forum produces new events, problems and experiences in the lives of the individual nations and of the entire international community. We have met here with representatives of 154 nations to draw the necessary conclusions from those events and experiences. The primary task is to subordinate our conclusions to the overriding goals listed by us in the UN Charter: preservation of peace, consolidation of international security and provision for all nations of conditions for creative development.

Strengthening Society's Unity in Work for Common Good

The past period has produced important experiences for the Polish people. We have evaluated it in the context of our entire postwar development--in the 35 years since the victory over fascism, paid for with irreparable sacrifices, and since the establishment of People's Poland. In those 35 years, with the help of our people's enormous efforts, we have rebuilt our country from war ravages and have embarked upon the road of our fatherland's comprehensive development. We have ensured for all our citizens full employment and general and free access to education, culture, science and health services.

We were not able to avoid objective and subjective difficulties in the complicated process of socioeconomic development. We are attacking and solving them with absolute openness and prudence, within the framework of what constitutes our people's indestructible achievement, within the framework of our constitutional principles and socialist legality and in the name of strengthening our society's unity in work for the common good.

We inseparably associate our independent existence, sovereign development and permanent security with efforts to strengthen the socialist Poland that is linked to the Soviet Union in friendship and alliance and that is a firm member of the socialist community. Precisely such a Poland, one that is a crucial factor in European stability and peace, will continue its wholehearted commitment to its role in helping to create lasting security on our continent and in actively participating in the work to promote peaceful and equal cooperation worldwide. Such a Poland is and will be a consistent champion of a broad dialogue and comprehensive cooperation with states that have different systems--on the basis of the achievements already scored in this regard and on the principles of peaceful coexistence.

We have come to this session loyal to the aims and principles that have been the basis of Poland's foreign policy throughout the postwar period. They include peace and security for the nations of Europe and the world as well as development of all-embracing international coopeation.

Arms Race Is Source of Tension

Mr Chairman, in the past few months we have been witnessing manifestations of many threats and tensions in international relations. The reasons for this state of affairs are variegated and complicated. Together with our allies we have for years been pointing out that the main source of threats to peace and detente is the arms race, stimulated by cold war circles, by the military-industrial complexes and the attempts to return to the policy of strength. We reaffirmed our thesis most forcefully in the Warsaw Pact declaration issued last May.

The sources of evil also include all the remnants of the colonial regime, the neocolonial forms of domination and interference, the practice of apartheid and various forms of racism and racial discrimination, which continue to give rise to tensions not only regionally, but also worldwide.

Economic difficulties, especially the energy difficulties that the entire world is experiencing, the associated problems of the policy of protectionism, differences in the standards of economic development, and the swelling demographic problems are also important factors in the present state of the world.

Many statesmen have said that mankind has found itself at a crossroads. Our own historical experience and the vital interests of all nations are the reason for the wish that the world should continue to tread the road of peaceful coexistence, of stronger mutual understanding, of equitable and equal cooperation and of implementation of the high-minded and humanistic goals of the UN Charter. That road must not be a road of escalation of costly and dangerous armaments, of fanning mutual distrust and of constantly creating new tensions.

We deeply believe that, despite imperialist pressure, the world will choose the road of peaceful development. We are strengthened in that conviction by the positive experience and achievements of the past years. Why, no reasonable person will deny that the period since the most terrible war ever has produced much benefit for the nations in all continents. It is a period during which we have been able to avoid a world war.

Could it be possible under other conditions to follow the policy of active peaceful coexistence among countries with different systems and to continue detente and broad cooperation? Could it be possible to achieve the social progress achieved by many nations? Could the process of decolonialization and the economic development of many regions of the world be possible?

Positive Changes in East-West Relations

No one can deny the positive influence that the constructive changes in East-West relations have had on European relations, especially in the past 10 years. The signatories of the CSCE Final Act can be proud of the achievements of their peaceful cooperation.

Poland was one of the sponsors of that process. We did our best to ensure full success for it. We know very well how difficult this task was and how many obstacles had to be overcome along the road to detente. There is place in that process for positive activities by every country, regardless of its sociopolitical system, size and economic potential. Together with its allies, Poland is consistently marching toward the goal of constructing lasting foundations of peace and security and of creating an infrastructure of all-embracing cooperation in Europe. We are always in favor of the broadest possible dialogue with all countries.

Our contribution to European policy is attested to by traditional Polish-French relations, which can be cited as a good example of cooperation between states with different political systems. We signed a treaty with the FRG 10 years ago and we have promoted normalization of our mutual relations on its basis. On the strength of the historic Final Act in Helsinki we have intensified the dialogue and cooperation with the act's signatories--with all European countries and with the United States and Canada. We will continue to consistently tread this road.

Struggle for Peace is Mankind's Primary Task

Our concern for the fate of European detente and for world peace and security has been seen in a number of our initiatives and activities in this difficult period. Together with our allies we have worked out many constructive proposals aimed at alleviating and eliminating tension in Europe and worldwide. During the threat to the policy of detente we were among those who were doing their best to preserve contacts and dialogue in East-West relations.

This year is the year of the 10th anniversary of the General Assembly's declaration on strengthening international security. The anniversary is a good opportunity to reflect on our achievements and on what should still be done to implement the declaration's decisions.

We can state with full responsibility that there is no situation so complicated that could not be discussed in a dialogue and that could not enable us to search for constructive solutions, provided all sides are ready to demonstrate the necessary political resolve stemming from understanding the significance of the most important issues--preservation of peace and security and respect for each nation's sovereign rights.

All rational and constructive initiatives are valuable in the struggle for peace. It is with genuine satisfaction that we have noted that broad social forces advocating preservation and continuation of detente and halting the arms race respond with militancy in the face of tension and threats. Many people with great minds and good will seek those goals. We highly value Pope John Paul's voice on the overriding issue of peace for mankind.

Mr Chairman, we regard efforts to consolidate detente and to prevent a new escalation of the arms race as the most important issues at present. These two issues are closely linked and depend upon each other. What is more, the political situation throughout the world depends on the successful solution of the two issues.

The state of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States is of key significance because it is obvious that those relations determine to a decisive extent the international atmosphere and the questions of peace and security of nations throughout the world.

A year ago the delegation of the Polish People's Republic and many other delegations expressed optimism and hopes here in connection with the signing of the SALT II accord. We wish to express the conviction that the SALT II accord, which serves not only the vital interests of the two powers but also the cause of peace and security throughout the world, will be ratified.

Soviet Union's Important Proposals

Last December the NATO Council decided to deploy new kinds of nuclear missile weapons in Western Europe! That decision has no doubt become a distrubing factor in the process of detente in Europe and outside Europe. Striking at the principle of evenhanded security of the sides, that decision seeks--and this is especially dangerous--to lower the threshold for using nuclear weapons. It threatens unimaginable consequences to the nations of Europe and to world peace.

That is why Poland fully supports the Soviet Union's constructive proposals and declares that it is urgently necessary to begin negotiations on nuclear missiles in Europe. We welcome the promise that those negotiations will soon begin, and we hope that they will be successful.

The Vienna negotiations on mutual reductions in armed forces and armaments in central Europe began 7 years ago. Poland is as ever interested in ensuring that these negotiations rapidly produce a crucial breakthrough and the necessary accords. The most recent proposals put forward by the Warsaw Pact countries are another important stride in bringing the two sides closer together.

Taking into account the realities of the present European situation, we think that it is urgently necessary to work out a satisfactory negotiation formula in the sphere of military detente and disarmament. In our view that is possible if we adopt and develop the idea of a conference on military detente and disarmament, as submitted by the Warsaw Pact states. Such a conference should fix the means for creating trust, and bring about a reduction in military confrontation and a curb on military activities in this important part of the world, which has more dangerous weapons than any other part of the world.

Repeating the proposals for convening such a conference, at the beginning of this year Poland offered to host it in Warsaw. This would be an honor for our country. We think that Warsaw would be a worthy and proper site for such an important international meeting.

Consistently Toward Disarmament

Poland will make efforts to have the Madrid meeting decide on holding such a conference in the immediate future. The work of this conference would make a valuable contribution to the consolidation of a broad and positive process that combines political and military detente into an indestructible whole.

The issues of disarmament, closely associated with the issue of the security of nations and of their socioeconomic development, were and are in the focus of states' interest worldwide. This was attested to by the debates and results of the tenth special session of the UN General Assembly in 1978. I wish to express the conviction that the impulse provided to disarmament negotiations by that session will soon produce final versions of new disarmament accords, including banning all nuclear weapon tests, chemical and radiological weapons and new kinds and systems of mass annihilation weapons. Poland is continuing most determined efforts in this direction.

In the present complicated situation, it is important to take feasible measures in order to reduce the dangers of war. The proposals presented by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko are aimed at the same goal and indicate the most topical postulates concerning the nonexpansion of military-political groupings and of armed forces and conventional weapons as of 1 January 1981. Other important proposals put forward by the USSR include participation in negotiations in order to give the necessary guarantees to states that do not possess nuclear weapons, and a rapid conclusion of an international accord on the general and complete ban on nuclear weapon tests. We think that the implementation of those proposals would greatly reduce the direct dangers now facing mankind. They contain an initiative that, if implemented, would impart a new and broader meaning to the struggle for a world that is safer for us and for future generations.

We think that, because of the special importance of disarmament in the sphere of nuclear weapons, efforts to strengthen nonproliferation of these weapons have a permanent topicality. In this context it is necessary to stress the topicality of the idea of atom-free zones--including such zones in Europe--zones of peace in various regions of the world--including the Indian Ocean--and the consolidation of guarantees for the security of states that do not possess nuclear weapons.

At the recent second conference charged with reviewing the nonproliferation treaty, we drew special attention to the means that help strengthen the nonproliferation system and which are consistent with the interests of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy at the same time.

Mr Chairman, concern for the future of the world and for the fate of nations makes it now imperative to break through the vicious circle of tension and conflict with the help of efforts to find equitable and lasting solutions to the acute political problems in various parts of the world.

We view efforts to alleviate and extinguish the hotbeds of tension and conflict as an important element of the struggle to strengthen international security. In keeping with our ability, we have and will participate in the efforts in and out of the United Nations to solve those tensions and conflicts. We stand by our position that the Middle East situation should be settled comprehensively and with justice. The key issue of that situation is to ensure an independent state existence for the Arab people of Palestine in accordance with the PLO postulates. Such a settlement would create lasting security for all the countries in the region.

It is necessary to ensure peaceful development, neighborly relations and cooperation for all the nations of Southeast Asia. The proposals submitted by the SRV and a number of other states constitute a good foundation for that. The recognition of political realities, including the recognition of the Kampuchean People's Republic and its government, and the halting of the hegemonist pressures on the Indochinese states, are crucial conditions for the process of stabilization and cooperation in that region.

Realism, honesty, the right to progressive changes and security--these are the main issues of our approach to the complicated problems of Southwest Asia, including Afghanistan. We support the Afghan Government's initiatives aimed at solving the existing problems through mutual recognition and in the spirit of neighborliness and cooperation.

On the 20th anniversary of the historic declaration on granting independence to the colonial countries and peoples, we want to stress most forcefully the need for immediate and final liquidation of the remnants of colonialism in South Africa and of racist apartheid, which is an especially revolting form of colonialism. The liquidation of the remnants of colonialism and elimination of all forms of colonial dependence are also the prerequisites for world peace and national justice and security.

Poland expresses its complete solidarity with the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America who are fighting for national and social liberation, for consolidation of their own states and for their socioeconomic development. We identify ourselves with the slogans and aims formulated by those peoples in the resolutions of the sixth summit conference of nonaligned countries in Havana in September 1979. We highly value the constructive role played in international relations by the nonaligned movement.

We understand very well the economic postulates put forward by developing countries to safeguard their long-term and just interests and aims. At the recent ninth special session of the General Assembly, we outlined Poland's position on those postulates. Insofar as we are able, we will cooperate in developing a new just economic order in the world. We have often restated that position on various occasions, including the forum that worked out the strategy for the third UN decade of development.

We are aware of the significance of the concept for worldwide negotiations in favor of development. We support that concept. We think that negotiations under the auspices of the United Nations should seek to take specific actions to promote development of international economic cooperation.

Poland is vitally interested in expanding comprehensive cooperation with Asian, African and Latin American countries. With many of those countries we have intensive and mutually advantageous trade links. We also cooperate with them in the spheres of investment, industry, science, technology, culture and cadre training. We will consistently expand that cooperation in the spirit of partnership in development.

Main Lines of Peace Activity

Mr Chairman, I have presented the general outlines of Poland's positions on key problems of the current international situation. I realize that I have omitted many essential and vital problems, but members of our delegation will discuss them in their speeches during the present session of the General Assembly.

The awareness that we are living and acting in a world that is full of complicated problems and tensions should mobilize us for even more militant activities. In the interest of world peace, progress and mankind's development, the entire international community should concentrate its attention on activities that follow the most fundamental lines:

1. With the help of specific measures, we should endeavor not only to preserve but to greatly intensify the international dialogue on the key issues of international security and cooperation.

2. Through common efforts we should seek to consolidate the process of political detente and to reinforce it with military detente.

3. We should make a genuine breakthrough in the efforts to halt the arms race and to promote real disarmament.

4. We should demonstrate maximum political good will and prudence in activities aimed at defusing tensions and at strengthening peace and security in various regions of the world.

5. Finally, we should make the most energetic efforts to overcome the difficulties that are hindering the creation of a new international economic order based on the principles of justice and equality and capable of solving the difficult and complicated problems of development.

Respect for UN Charter

Mr Chairman, Poland sees the crucial role that the United Nations can and should play in strengthening peace and security, in promoting friendly relations among nations and in expanding international cooperation. We want the complete utilization of opportunities provided for by the constitution of our organization--the UN Charter--in such spheres as worldwide actions and regional measures to supplement such actions. Thus peace is the necessary prerequisite for favorably solving other swollen international problems, especially the problem of accelerating socioeconomic development.

In the 35 years of our organization's existence, the world has often experienced difficult moments, but so far we have been able to avoid such crises scot free, thanks to common efforts. The United Nations has actively participated in those efforts and has become stronger and richer with new experience. Today our organization is facing especially important tasks. In declaring our readiness to cooperate, I wish to stress that Poland was, is and will be in favor of respecting the aims and principles of the UN Charter and of implementing its decisions. At the same time, as a European state Poland will seek the full and integrated implementation of the CSCE Final Act. It is just in such a spirit that the Polish delegation will constructively participate in the current session of the General Assembly, and will do all it can to contribute to the session's results.

WARSAW NOTES CZYREK MEETING WITH MUSKIE

LD262334 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] The head of the Polish delegation to the 35th Session of the UN General Assembly, Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek, has met with U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie. The topic of the conversation was bilateral relations, with particular consideration given to matters of the further development of economic relations, and current international issues.

PINKOWSKI SENDS GREETINGS TO PRC'S ZHAO ZIYANG

LD182306 Warsaw PAP in English 2016 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Jozef Pinkowski, the Polish prime minister, sent a congratulatory message to Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, in connection with his assuming the post.

TRADE DOCUMENTS EXCHANGED WITH JAPAN

LD262302 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Eugeniusz Kulaga, under secretary of state in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Japanese Ambassador in Warsaw [name indistinct] yesterday in Warsaw exchanged ratification documents of the agreement between Poland and Japan on trade and shipping, which was signed in Tokyo in November 1978.

The agreement creates favorable conditions for mutual trade and introduces many improvements in the field of transportation and communications.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI CONDEMNS STRAUSS 'AID' OFFER TO STRIKERS

LD261526 Warsaw PAP in English 1415 GMT 26 Sep 80

["Hypocrisy and Deceit"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 26 Sep (PAP)--The Polish Army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI today published a commentary under the above headline which says in part:

The spokesman for West Germany's great capital Franz-Josef Strauss, headed by military-industrial concerns, offered a "large amount of money" to support striking workers in Poland. We have no doubt as to the aim for which Herr Strauss would like to give one million deutschmarks. We can guess the conditions under which he was ready to pay this sum: If the strikers come out against their own state, their own authorities, socialism and the motherland.

The intentions and aims of West Germany's leading politicians come out with exceptional force now, in the period of pre-election haggling, in programmes aimed at winning over voters. CDU/CSU candidate Strauss is trying to gather those voters who are for strengthening and expanding NATO for constantly improving the combat potential of the Bundeswehr. Strauss' supporters are those who are for the policy of confrontation and the arms race. Unfortunately, there are a lot of people like that in the FRG.

Strauss conception of "realistic detente policy"--a nice-sounding name--is a veil for tough anti-communism, a policy of force and a wish to speed up the realization of the decision to deploy new types of nuclear missiles in Western Europe--especially the FRG. This is Strauss' target programme. At the moment though, he is carrying out whatever he can.

Strauss and his supporters are of the opinion that they must be prepared today for tomorrow's fight with socialism. Therefore, they are pleased to see tension in the socialist community. They would also like to see our society's moral strength weakened as well. They are trying to use our own affairs and problems for their anti-peace aims.

The offers of "help" and conditions put forth by Strauss and his supporters are plain impudent. However, this is not the only way to describe Strauss' doings. We must watch events in the FRG carefully and remember our position in Europe, our friends and foes, concluded the daily.

TRYBUNA LUDU COMMENTS ON SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY

LD260940 Warsaw PAP in English 0810 GMT 26 Sep 80

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Sep (PAP)--TRYBUNA LUDU party daily published an article headlined "The Practice of Socialist Democracy". Excerpts:

"One should be aware that the current postulates concerning the broadening and deepening of socialist democracy are based on and stem from the hitherto accomplishments of People's Poland in democratic transformations in the structure of society. The postulates are, generally speaking and apart from certain extremes, thoroughly valid, as we are clearly in arrears in making use of the possibilities for socialist democracy which we ourselves created.

"The issues at stake are by no means second-rate. They include rational ways of expressing interests of particular social classes, strata, professional groups and territorial communities of the socialist society. These interests are not antagonistic, but they are not identical either."

TRYBUNA LUDU observed further that the prospects for development of socialist democracy depend to a large extent on the practical understanding of their tasks by party organizations and activists, and also on the social attitudes of citizens. "Development of socialist democracy may be distorted by leanings to order about and administer on the part of those at the top, and also by one-sided emphasis on rights, unreasonable demands or outright anarchistic leanings on the part of citizens. Both these dangers are real, also today" TRYBUNA LUDU concludes and adds: "They should be avoided at all costs".

CORRUPTION IN TARNOW VOIVODSHIP FOOD PROCESSING UNCOVERED

LD260900 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] The civic militia organs in Tarnow Voivodship have established that bad management at the food and vegetable processing plant in Lacko Gorne resulted in losses amounting to Z10,768,000 during economic year 1978. The managing director and his deputies are responsible for these losses. The case will be dealt with by the Tarnow Voivodship court.

Such high losses were due among other things, to unwarranted purchases at higher prices of first class fruit and vegetables from other, distant voivodships. No notice was taken of the quality of the raw materials which were subsequently frozen without sorting. This caused further production losses and increased labor costs. This accounted for losses amounting to Z4.5 million. Further losses were due to the excessive use of spirits and sugar in wine production. It has been established that the directors came into contact with suppliers of fruit and vegetables who accepted bribes and supplied inferior raw materials to the plant. The defendants have also forced the work force to put up with this state of affairs.

SHOE FACTORY DIRECTOR JAILED FOR ACCEPTING BRIBES

LD271036 Warsaw PAP in English 0209 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Sep (PAP)--Adam Borzeszkowski, former managing director of the Neptun shoe factory in Stargard Gdanski, was sentenced by the Warsaw Voivodship court to 6 years in prison, suspension of public rights for 5 years and a 200,000 zloty-fine.

Borzeszkowski received bribes totalling over 250,000 zlotys from a representative of an Austrian firm for a promise to press for purchases by Polish enterprises of shoemaking machines sold by this firm, it was established during legal proceedings and confirmed by the investigation conducted by the Ministry of the Interior under the supervision of the public prosecutor's office.

MINISTER DISCUSSES NUCLEAR ENERGY PRODUCTION PLANS

LD290350 Warsaw PAP in English 2009 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Sep (PAP)--The current programme to develop power industry in Poland envisions that in the 1990s the total capacity of power units installed at nuclear power plants will amount to some 4,000 mw. And that the first 440 mw unit will go into operation at the turn of 1986.

The Polish minister of power industry and nuclear energy, Zbigniew Bartoszewicz, today told PAP that "the demand for electricity is growing rapidly and is estimated to soar to 230,000-250,000 million kwh in 1995. We will not be able to generate all of this electricity from hard and brown coal alone. That's why nuclear energy is Poland's alternative for the future." he said.

"In 1979 the CEMA countries signed an agreement to specialize, coproduce and exchange equipment for nuclear power plants in the years 1981-90. The Polish industry will make elements such as: 440 mw and 1100 mw units, pressure stabilizers, steam generators, heat exchangers, turbine sets, control and measuring systems, emergency diesel power generating units.

"By taking part in the production of basic equipment for nuclear power plants we are already now gaining experience which will be necessary when we start rapid expansion of our own nuclear power industry," Minister Bartoszewicz emphasized.

CHURCH-STATE RELATIONS MARKED BY 'COOPERATION'

LD262248 Warsaw PAP in English 2034 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Sep (PAP)--People's Poland's policy on religious denominations is characterized by the striving to attain a full and permanent normalization of relations between the state and the church. It is also marked by cooperation in many issues of crucial importance both for the church and the state. The present stage of development of relations between the socialist state and the Catholic Church in Poland is of extreme importance not only for the whole domestic policy but also for Poland's contemporary image on the international scene as that of a country in which the principle of pluralistic world outlooks is fully recognized and observed in practice.

The tragic years of World War Two were destructive for the Catholic Church and for the entire nation. The church came out of the war devoid of 25 percent of its personnel and 50 percent of its fixed property. The whole nation, helped by the state authorities, worked at rebuilding destroyed churches--a part of the national heritage. The church was also helped in other ways: among them, the reactivation of the Catholic University of Lublin in September 1944. All in all 871 churches have been rebuilt after the war in Poland. A total of 538 new ones have been built and 150 have been expanded. 101 new chapels have been raised and 52 enlarged.

The 1970's witnessed an exceptional boom in church building and conservation. During the last 9 years the administration issued about 200 permits for the construction of new churches and 150 permits for the expansion of already existing temples. Fourteen churches are in various stages of construction in Warsaw itself.

Construction works are well underway on the site of the Church of the Conversion of St Paul in Warsaw's Grochow district, the Church of St Sigismund in the Bielany district, the Church of St Mary, Queen of Poland in Anin near Warsaw, the Church of St John in Ursus, the Church of St Francis in Warsaw's Okecie district, the Church of St Andrew Bobola in Warsaw's Mokotow district and the Church of the Blessed Father Maksymilian Kolbe in the Sluzewiec district in Warsaw. Reconstruction works are also underway on the site of the Church of God's Grace.

In recent months sites have been consecrated for the construction of new churches in Warsaw's youngest districts: Ursynow and Brodno. The church in Brodno will be a [word indistinct] for the election of Cardinal Karol Wojtyla--the first Pole ever--to the papal throne.

When speaking about church construction in Warsaw, mention is also due to the construction of the new building for the metropolitan clerical seminary in the Bielany district.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES, GIVES DINNER FOR GREECE'S TSATSOS

AU302125 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1955 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 30 Sep (AGERPRES)--President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and Elena Ceausescu received on September 30 academician Konstandinos Tsatsos, former president of the Hellenic Republic, and his wife Ioanna Tsatsos, who visit Romania as guests of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front. Academician Konstandinos Tsatsos assessed highly Romania's foreign policy, the untiring activity of the Romanian head of state for the attainment of the ideals of peace, detente, cooperation and social progress of all peoples.

Emphasis was placed with satisfaction during the interview on the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Greece, and the confidence was expressed that these relations would deepen in the future too.

On approaching questions of the current international life, they stressed the need for intensifying the efforts for the resumption and continuation of the policy of detente, peace and collaboration, for the peaceful settlement, by negotiations, of the interstate disputes, of all problems facing mankind, for the establishment of a climate of security, understanding and broad collaboration in the Balkans, in Europe and worldwide.

After the interview Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu entertained academician Konstandinos Tsatsos and Ioanna Tsatsos to dinner.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES GREEK NEW DEMOCRACY PARTY DELEGATION

AU302022 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1945 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 30 Sep (AGERPRES)--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, chairman of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, received on September 30 the delegation of the New Democracy Party of Greece, led by Konstandinos Kallias, vice-president of the party's Executive Committee, now visiting Romania at the invitation of the SDUF National Council.

During the talk, they evoked with satisfaction the evolution of the relations between Romania and Greece, and the common wish was expressed, to take action for their still stronger development.

On approaching some questions of the international life, they expressed concern with the current situation in the world. In this respect, emphasis was placed on the imperious demand that the litigious problems in various parts of the world be solved only by peaceful, negotiated means, while banning the use of force and threat with force in inter-state relations.

In connection with the situation in Europe, emphasis was placed on how important it is that the Madrid meeting unfold in good conditions. The need was stressed, for concrete measures on military disengagement, disarmament, on cutting down military expenditures. Both sides emphasized the outstanding importance for the cause of European security of the establishment of relations of broad collaboration among the states in the Balkans, of turning this region into a zone of peace, good neighbourliness, confidence and cooperation, free of nuclear weapons. In this frame, stressed was the need for the Cypriot issue to be solved through direct negotiations between the two communities, that should secure the peaceful coexistence in only one state, in forms to be agreed upon by them, observing the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Republic of Cyprus.

Emphasis was placed on the importance of eradicating the underdevelopment and building a new world economic order.

CEAUSESCU MEETS WITH DEPARTING BELGIAN AMBASSADOR

AU302007 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1827 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 30 Sep (AGERPRES)--Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received on September 30 Jean Bouha, ambassador of Belgium in Bucharest, who paid a farewell call on ending his mission to Romania.

The talk on the occasion passed in a cordial atmosphere.

ANDREI CONFERS WITH WALDHEIM, FOREIGN MINISTERS AT UN

AU301919 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1838 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] United Nations, 30 Sep (AGERPRES)--Stefan Andrei, head of the Romanian delegation to the 35th session of the UN General Assembly, minister of foreign affairs, met UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

The UN secretary-general conveyed on the occasion to President Nicolae Ceausescu heartiest feelings of friendship, esteem and respect, expressing high valuation of the Romanian head of state's activity devoted to the peaceful settlement of the conflicts, to the equitable settlement of the big issues facing mankind, for the support given to the UN and the importance he attaches to the role of the world organization in promoting the objectives of peace, detente, collaboration and security in the world.

During the talk, they approached questions related to the unfolding of the current General Assembly session, and expressed the wish to ensure broad collaboration for its conclusion with such results as to contribute to lessening the international tension, to the settlement of the tense and war situations, to the establishment of the new international economic order.

The Romanian chief delegate also met the chief delegates of Austria--Foreign Minister Wilibald Pahr; the People's Republic of Congo--Foreign Minister Pierre Nze; the Republic of Singapor --Foreign Minister S. Rajaratnam; and Uruguay--Foreign Minister Adolfo Folle Martinez. During the meetings, they examined the development stage and prospects of the bilateral relations and exchanged views on matters included in the UN session's agenda.

ZIMBABWE'S PRESIDENT BANANA DEPARTS BUCHAREST 30 SEP

AU300826 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 0654 GMT on 30 September begins a live relay from Bucharest Otopeni Airport on the departure of Zimbabwe President Canaan Banana following an official visit to Romania.

According to the announcer, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Canaan Banana reivew an honor guard. The national anthems of the two countries are played. President Canaan Banana reportedly takes leave of the Romanian officials present at the airport and of President Nicolae Ceausescu before boarding the plane.

The live relay ends at 0710 GMT without any speeches being exchanged.

CONSTANTIN RECEIVES ZIMBABWE AGRICULTURE MINISTER

AU261930 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1758 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 26 Sep (AGERPRES)--On September 26, Nicolae Constantin, Romanian deputy prime minister, chairman of the State Planning Committee, had an interview with Dennis Norman, minister of agriculture of the Republic of Zimbabwe, who is paying a visit to Romania.

Examined were possibilities of cooperation in various sectors of agriculture and food industry between Romania and Zimbabwe.

RCP SECRETARY CAZACU RECEIVES LEBANESE PARTY OFFICIAL

AU291920 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1854 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 29 Sep (AGERPRES)--On September 29 Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P., met Dr (Khalil Ahmad Khalil), deputy secretary general of the Party Socialist Progressiste of Lebanon [as received], who visited Romania at the invitation of the C.C. of the R.C.P.

During the meeting the sides exchanged views on the present activity and preoccupations of the R.C.P. and of the P.S.P.L., and expressed the will to continuously develop relations in the spirit of mutual esteem and respect. Tackled were some aspects of the international situation.

The meeting passed in a warm friendly atmosphere.

RCP SECRETARY POPESCU MEETS CALLAGHAN IN LONDON

AU301915 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] London, 30 Sep (AGERPRES)--Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, now attending the annual conference of the British Labour Party, met James Callaghan, leader of the Labour Party.

On the occasion the Labour Party leader was conveyed a warm friendly salute and best wishes of good health and success on behalf of the RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu.

Thanking James Callaghan sent to Nicolae Ceausescu his cordial salute and wishes of good health and success. Remembering with pleasure the meetings and talks he had with Nicolae Ceausescu, the leader of the Labour Party assessed highly the untiring activity carried out by the Romanian head of state for maintaining and consolidating peace, the policy of international detente and collaboration.

During the talk the sides stressed the necessity for all states, all advanced forces to make efforts in view of securing peace and detente, of solving the international disputes by means of peaceful political negotiations of attaining disarmament, of liquidating the serious gaps existing between the poor countries and the rich ones, of developing wide cooperation among all the nations.

Both sides stressed the wish that the relations of friendship and collaboration established between the RCP and the Labour Party of Great Britain further develop to the mutual advantage of the two peoples, of the cause of progress, peace and cooperation in Europe and the world over.

PCE LEADER CARRILLO RECEIVES RCP'S GERE IN MADRID

AU302020 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1823 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Madrid, 30 Sep (AGERPRES)--Santiago Carrillo, secretary general of the Communist Party of Spain [PCE], received Mihai Gere, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, RCP representative to the festivities occasioned by the celebration of 60 years since the foundation of the Communist Party of Spain.

On the occasion an exchange of opinions took place on some aspects of the present international life.

Messages were exchanged between Nicolae Ceausescu and Santiago Carrillo.

AUSTRALIAN ETHNIC AFFAIRS OFFICIAL ON VISIT

AU302110 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1949 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 30 Sep (AGERPRES)--Albert Grassby, head of the Department for Relations Among Ethnic Communities in Australia, paid a fact-finding visit to Romania over September 22-30, 1980 as guest of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front.

The guest was received by Eduard Eisenburger, vice-chairman of the SDUF National Council, chairman of the council of working people of German naticnality of Romania, Aurel Duma, secretary of the SDUF National Council, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and other Romanian officials. Albert Grassby also conducted talks at the Department of the Cults and at the Romanian Institute for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, saw round social, cultural and historic spots in various counties.

ROMANIAN-ITALIAN COMMISSION SESSION ENDS WITH PROTOCOL

AU251717 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1215 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 25 Sep (AGERPRES)--The seventh session of the Joint Romanian-Italian Commission of Scientific and Technological Cooperation took place in Bucharest, over September 22-25. They examined the achievements of 1978-1979, assessing the concrete and dynamic character of the cooperation, as well as the increased number of joint work programmes covenanted and the achievements scored. For 1981-1982, new cooperation objectives were adopted in geology, solar energy, machine-building, electrical engineering, information, water research, oceanography, etc.

The protocol of the session was signed. At the end of the session, the Italian delegation was received by Ion Ursu, first vice-chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology. The results scored in the Romanian-Italian technico-scientific cooperation were assessed on the occasion and the possibilities to further develop this activity to the two countries' mutual benefit were disclosed.

FESTIVITIES MARK PRC NATIONAL DAY ANNIVERSARY

PRC Embassy Reception

AU302113 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1953 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 30 Sep (AGERPRES)--On September 30, marking the celebration of 36 years since the proclamation of the People's Republic of China, Chen Shuliang, ambassador of that country to Bucharest, gave a reception.

Attending were Paul Niculescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, Romanian deputy prime minister, minister of finance, Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, other members of the party and state leadership, heads of central institutions, generals, other officers, representatives of the cultural, artistic and scientific life, newsmen.

Bucharest Festive Meeting

AU302106 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 30 Sep (AGERPRES)--On September 30, in Bucharest, occasioned by the 36th anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Republic of China, a festive meeting was hosted by the club of the Republica enterprise.

Attending were Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP; Ion Popescu-Puturi, member of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Romania-China Friendship Association; Dumitru Turcus, deputy head of section of the CC of the RCP; Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Lieutenant General Gheorghe Gomoiu, deputy minister of national defence, secretary of the Higher Political Council of the Army; Pretor Popa, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Ion Botar, secretary of the Romanian Institute for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; Mariana Belis, vice-chairman of the Executive Committee of the People's Council of the Bucharest Municipality, deputy chairman of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Democracy and Unity organizations, numerous working people.

Participating was Chen Shuliang, ambassador of the People's China to Bucharest, members of the embassy.

The meeting was opened by Vasile Carolica, first secretary of the Bucharest the Third District Party Committee. Ion Popescu-Puturi and Chen Shuliang talked of the significance of the 36th anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Republic of China.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS RCP POLITICAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

AU302019 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 30 Sep (AGERPRES)--The Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP analyzed in its meeting of September 30 the measures for ensuring the carrying through of the plan for the last quarter of this year, the progress of the farm autumn campaign and the measures for speeding up the taking in of the crop and the sowings.

The Executive Political Committee established that the bills approved of by the recent congress of the People's Councils, meant to ensure the further widening of the democratic framework of the society, should be submitted to public debate.

The Executive Political Committee established the convening of the plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP on October 15, 1980.

During the meeting, Nicolae Ceausescu accounted on the results of the official visit of friendship paid to Romania in September by President Kenneth David Kaunda of Zambia, President Samora Moises Machel of Mozambique, and President Canaan Banana of the Zimbabwe Republic.

The Executive Political Committee expressed its full approval of the positive results of the new Romanian-Zambian summit dialogue, assessed highly the talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Kenneth David Kaunda. It had considered that the intensification of the Romanian-Zambian economic cooperation, of the commercial exchanges, of cooperation in science, technology, education and culture are of help in the two countries' national effort for economic and social progress.

The Executive Political Committee expressed full approval of the conclusions reached by the two heads of state on examining the essential questions of the world political life, appreciating the importance of the fact that Romania and Zambia declare for the political settlement of the tension and conflicts existing in various parts of the world, for the halting of the arms race and the adoption of concrete measures on disarmament, nuclear above all, for progress in the cooperation and security in Europe, for backing the national liberation struggle of the peoples in Africa, against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, racism and apartheid.

The Executive Political Committee unanimously approved the documents, agreements and conclusions reached during the visit and established adequate measures for the attainment in good conditions of the stipulated objectives of collaboration and cooperation.

Approving the fruitful results of the talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Samora Machel, the Executive Political Committee considered that the visit by the distinguished messenger of the Mozambican people, the joint declaration signed by the two party and state leaders, the other documents concludes account for an important contribution to expanding the traditional relations of friendship, militant solidarity and collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Frelimo, between Romania and Mozambique.

The Executive Political Committee assessed highly the exchange of views on essential questions of the present-day international life and expresses its full accord with the conclusions reached by Nicolae Ceausescu and Samora Moises Machel on the main mutations in the contemporary world, appreciating Romania and Mozambique's determination to more closely collaborate in the international arena. Emphasis was also placed on the importance attached by Romania and Mozambique to the nonalignment.

The Executive Political Committee also stresses the importance of the determination of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Frelimo to strengthen collaboration with all communist and workers' parties, with all progressive, democratic anti-imperialist parties and forces.

The Executive Political Committee expresses its full accord with the outstanding results of the Romanian-Zimbabwean summit dialogue. It assesses highly the exchange of views and the conclusions reached by the two presidents on the current questions of the international political situation.

Emphasis was also placed on how important it is for the consolidation of international peace and security to the peaceful, negotiated settlement of the disputed issues in various parts of the world, the halting and curbing of the arms race and the enforcement of concrete measures on disarmament, nuclear first of all. Stress was laid on the need for further backing the struggle of the Namibian people for freedom and independence, of the people in South Africa against the policy of racial discrimination and apartheid, for the complete elimination of colonialism and neo-colonialism from Africa, for peaceful solutions to the disputes among the African states, in the interests of their closer unity and cooperation.

The Executive Political Committee also appreciated Romania and Zimbabwe's will to more closely collaborate within various international bodies, within the Group of 77 and the non-aligned movement.

The release issued in Bucharest emphasizes the common positions of Romania and the three African states on the matters of eradicating the underdevelopment and establishing a new international economic order, of resuming and continuing the policy of detente, collaboration and peace, of respect for the national independence.

WAGES FOR CONSTRUCTION WORKERS TO INCREASE

AU301015 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 30 Sep (AGERPRES)--Starting October 1, the 800,000 people working in constructions in Romania benefit by another rise in remuneration--14.4 percent on average. This rise, to which the former (of July 1977) is added, will lead to an additional remuneration of 35.8 percent as to 1975, that is over the country's average (30 percent). Millions of people working in the garments, building materials, leather, footwear, mining, machine-building industries and in other economic and social sectors have benefited so far of the second increase in remuneration.

The second stage of increased remuneration started in Romania in August 1979 and will conclude in December 1980. According to estimations, the stipulations of the programme of raising the people's standard of living in the 1976-1980 five-year period are fully implemented. Thus, real remuneration is to exceed in 1980 by 30 percent the level reached at the beginning of the five-year plan period (20 percent).

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED AT END OF THATCHER VISIT

LD261626 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1252 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Sep (TANJUG)--The following joint communique was published in Belgrade today at the end of the official and friendly visit paid to Yugoslavia by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher:

Margaret Thatcher, prime minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, paid an official and friendly visit to the SFRY from 24 to 26 September 1980 at the invitation of Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council of the SFRY.

The talks between V. Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Prime Minister M. Thatcher took place in a warm atmosphere of mutual respect, understanding and traditional friendship.

During her stay in Yugoslavia, Mrs Thatcher was received by Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency. On this occasion they held extensive and constructive talks on bilateral relations and cooperation, as well as on the current international situation. Prime Minister M. Thatcher also had meetings with other high-ranking Yugoslav personalities.

Prime Minister M. Thatcher visited the ironworks in Smederevo, which is being built with the participation of British industry. During her visit to the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, Mrs Thatcher had meetings with high-ranking personalities of that republic and inspected the His organic chemistry industry in Skopje. She also visited the Socialist Republic of Croatia and Dubrovnik, where she met the leading personalities of this republic and inspected cultural and historical monuments of the town.

V. Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Prime Minister M. Thatcher, recalled that the friendship between their two countries was based on cooperation during the war, in which Marshal Tito and Sir Winston Churchill played the central role. They expressed great satisfaction over the fact that relations and cooperation between the two countries had developed successfully in recent years on the basis of respect for the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference, cooperation on an equal footing and mutual benefits.

Prime Minister Thatcher conveyed to V. Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, the British people's sincere sympathies on the occasion of the death of President Tito, who was respected throughout the world as a great world statesman and one of the founders of the nonaligned movement and who had devoted all of his life to the development of his country and the strengthening of its independence and international peace and security.

The two heads of government stressed the significance of the exchanges of state and political visits between the two countries for the strengthening of their mutual understanding and friendship. They stressed that President Tito's visits to the United Kingdom in 1953, 1971 and 1978 and the visit by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II to Yugoslavia in 1972 had been of great significance for the strengthening of relations between the two countries. They took note with satisfaction of the increase in the number of visits and in cooperation atall levels and in all fields between the two countries and of the increased volume of tourism and other contacts between peoples.

The two sides agreed that there was scope for further development of trade and economic cooperation between Yugoslav and British enterprises and financial institutions. They confirmed their readiness to expand economic relations and trade and noted that an increase in Yugoslav export would to a great extent contribute to the increase in bilateral trade exchange. They agreed that additional efforts should be made with the aim of promoting other forms of economic cooperation, including joint projects. The British side expressed its understanding and support for the Yugoslav program of economic stabilization.

The two sides welcomed the signing of the agreement between Yugoslavia and the EEC and agreed that the agreement offered significant possibilities for the expansion and intensification of economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the United Kingdom and that it should contribute to more balanced trade between the two countries. The two governments will encourage efforts in this direction.

The two heads of government pointed out the danger from terrorism and reiterated their governments' readiness not to allow any criminal activities which could have a negative effect on relations between the two countries.

Considering international questions, the two heads of government expressed their anxiety at the serious exacerbation of the international situation and at the threat to peace and stability in the world which stemmed from this. They advocated a more constructive international dialogue and the strengthening of detente and expressed the conviction that relations between all states must be based on respect for sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, noninterference in internal affairs, cooperation on an equal footing and impermissibility of attempt to extend one's influence by means of any threat of force or use of force. They agreed that these principles, woven into the UN Charter or the Final Act of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation, were indispensable for stability in international relations and for peace. They stressed their conviction that detente was indivisible and that it should extend to all regions of the world and comprise all the vital international problems.

They carried out an exchange of views on the current crisis areas, especially those in various parts of Asia, such as Afghanistan and Southeast Asia, the Near and Middle East and southern Africa. They agreed in their assessment that in the interest of world peace it is indispensable to find urgent, just, complete and lasting solutions to these hotbeds of crisis on the basis of UN resolutions and the rights of peoples to freedom, independence, self-determination, security and independent internal development. They confirmed their opposition to the use of force as a means of interfering with other countries' independence and agreed on the need for the withdrawal of foreign troops and for finding political solutions, respecting in this connection the spirit and principles of the UN Charter.

The two heads of government pointed out the role and activity of the United Nations in the present international situation and called for its greater participation in the settling of international problems which concern the preservation of peace and intensification of international cooperation.

Bearing in mind the connection between international stability and the problems of the developing countries, especially the least developed nations, the two heads of government considered the results of the recent special session of the UN General Assembly. They expressed regret at the fact that it will not be possible to start the round of talks in January 1981. They agreed that maximum efforts should be made during the UN General Assembly session to reach agreement on the remaining questions. The two sides agreed that the developing countries are facing very serious economic difficulties. [paragraph continues]

They agreed that it is urgently necessary to find solutions to these problems and expressed hope that the results of the global talks will represent significant progress toward the establishment of international economic relations based on cooperation and conducted on an equal footing and on common interest.

The two heads of government devoted particular attention to the problem of disarmament. They stressed the need to continue efforts to ensure the reduction and limitation of the present high level of armaments of all kinds. They reiterated the orientation of Yugoslavia and the United Kingdom to work for the attainment of an agreement on effective and verifiable disarmament measures in Europe and the world, both in the field of nuclear weapons and in the field of conventional armaments.

During their exchange of views on the continuity of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, as envisaged in the Final Act signed in Helsinki, the two heads of government stressed the significance which they attach to the forthcoming CSCE Madrid meeting.

Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, presented the Yugoslav attitudes on the significance of the policy of nonalignment. He reported on the activity of nonaligned countries in the present international conditions and stressed the universal character of the goals and principles of the policy of nonalignment, which is increasingly being accepted as a real political concept and a factor of stabilization in international relations. The British prime minister highly appraised the significant and influential role of the nonaligned movement in the international field.

Mrs Thatcher reiterated the extent to which the United Kingdom values Yugoslavia's independence, territorial integrity and nonaligned position as a vital factor of peace and stability in Europe and the world.

The two heads of government expressed their conviction that the continuation of comprehensive and friendly cooperation on an equal footing between the SFRY and the United Kingdom represents a concrete contribution to the strengthening of security in Europe in keeping with the Final Act signed in Helsinki. They agreed that Mrs Thatcher's visit to Yugoslavia represents a new and important impetus to the intensification of cooperation between the two countries, both in the bilateral and in the international field.

The British prime minister invited the president of the Federal Executive Council to visit Great Britain. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

ANDOV DISCUSSES TRADE COOPERATION WITH UK MINISTER BLAKER

LD301022 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0921 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Sep (TANJUG)--Stojan Andov, member of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Commission for Coordination of Economic Cooperation between Yugoslavia and the E.C. and EFTA, received here today Minister of State in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Great Britain Peter Blaker. In the ensuing talk, views were exchanged on the possibility of further promotion of Yugoslav-British cooperation and cooperation between Yugoslavia and the European Community.

SPANISH COMMUNIST AZCARATE ARRIVES ON VISIT

LD300928 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Sep (TANJUG)--Manuel Azcarate, member of the Executive Committee of the Spanish Communist Party Central Committee, arrived in Yugoslavia today at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. At Belgrade airport the guest was welcomed by Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Meeting With Grlickov

LD302124 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1627 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Sep (TANJUG)--Member of the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Dr Aleksandar Grlickov and member of the Executive Committee of the Spanish Communist Party Central Committee Manuel Azcarate today underlined the wish of both sides that the Madrid meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe may offer a major contribution to the processes of detente and cooperation in the world.

Azcarate and Grlickov met in Belgrade to discuss the LCY's and Spanish Communist Party's activities at home and abroad. During the meeting, the closeness of the two parties' views on some international questions was reaffirmed and the wish for the further successful development of their traditional cooperation underlined.

KOSTIC MEETS WITH EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK PRESIDENT

LD301036 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0723 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Washington, 30 Sep (TANJUG)--Petar Kostic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary of finance, and a meeting last night with Yves le Portz, president of the European Investment Bank. He discussed with him solidifying the agreement on the use of the European Investment Bank resources for the financing of the projects of joint interest in our country. The joint interest projects will be mainly in the area of transportation and other infrastructure (roads, railways, the telecommunications network, etc).

KOSTIC DISCUSSES ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH FRENCH MINISTER MONORY

LD301044 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0725 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Washington, 30 Sep (TANJUG)--Petar Kostic, federal secretary of finance, had a meeting today with the French minister of economy, Rene Monory. They discussed the possibility of further expansion of economic cooperation between the two countries, especially in the field of banking and finance. Dr Ksente Bogoev, governor of the Yugoslav National Bank, was also present at the meeting.

GRLICKOV RECEIVES BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOVA 30 SEPTEMBER

LD302340 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1655 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Sep (TANJUG)--Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the LCY Commission for International Cooperation, today received Lyudmila Zhivkova, member of the Bulgarian CP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Committee for Culture of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, who is in Belgrade for the UNESCO General Conference.

During a long friendly conversation they discussed relations and cooperation between the LCY and the Bulgarian CP and between the two countries. The meeting was attended by Mariya Zakharieva, deputy minister of foriegn affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Rayko Kikolov, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the SFRY.

ARMY FESTIVITY MARKS BULGARIAN ARMY DAY

AU261640 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Sep 80 p 6

[Text] The Bulgarian People's Army Day, 23 September, was marked with a festive program at the Yugoslav People's Army hall in Belgrade. The festivities were attended by Lt Gen Predrag Djuric, chief of the Political Administration of the Federal Secretariat for People's Defense, Lt Gen Metodije Stefanovski, Rear Adm Milan Vranes and other officers of the Yugoslav People's Army.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON DJURANOVIC VISIT TO INDIA

LD272328 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2028 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] New Delhi, 27 Sep (TANJUG)--The following joint communique was issued this evening at the end of the 2-day official visit to India by Vselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, at the invitation of the Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi:

At the invitation of Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council of the SFRY, made an official friendly visit to India from 26 through 28 [date as received] September 1980.

During his visit, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council of the SFRY, was received by the president of India, Sanjiva Reddy.

During his stay in Delhi the president of the Federal Executive Council of the SFRY paid tribute to Mahatma Ganddi and Jawaharial Nehru by placing a wreath on Rajghat [Gandhi's monument] and Shantivana [Nehru's memorial]. The Indian premier, Mrs Indira Gandhi, and the president of the Federal Executive Council of the SFRY held an exhaustive exchange of vies on the current international situation, as well as on the role and activities of the nonaligned movement in international relations. The two premiers also devoted special attention to the continued strengthening of bilateral relations and all-round Indian-Yugoslav cooperation.

The talks took place in the atmosphere of mutual trust and cordiality which characterize the traditional friendship between Yugoslavia and India.

Both sides expressed concern at the deterioration of the international situation and noted with regret the delay in the process of detente and lack of success in efforts to make it universal, a situation which has arisen following competition between the big powers for spheres of influence in various parts of the world. They consider that the continuation of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and strengthened tendencies toward the use of force and interference in other states' internal affairs, represent a serious threat to peace, stability and security in the world.

They endorsed fully the forceful efforts being made at the UN with a view to ending the nuclear arms race and they expressed their readiness to give their full support to the realization of these aims together with other nonaligned countries.

The two premiers expressed serious concern at the ever-increasing deterioration of the situation in some parts of the world. [The Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English at 0906 GMT on 29 September "text" of the Indian-Yugoslav joint communique issued on 27 September substitutes "Asia" for "world."] As well as the continuing Middle East crisis, for which the key to an all-embracing, lasting and just solution is to allow the people of Palestine to realize their inalienable rights, including the right to their own state, new areas of crisis have arisen in Southeast and south-west Asia. In this context the two sides emphasized their conviction that such crises can and should be resolved solely by political means proceeding from the accepted principles of nonalignment, peaceful coexistence and the UN Charter, which assumes full respect and support for the sovereignty and independence of all countries of these regions, as well as the right of their peoples to live as they choose without outside interference.

The two sides denounced the continuation of the policy of apartheid and racism in South Africa and reiterated their full support for SWAPO in its struggle for the national liberation of Namibia. Both sides expressed their pleasure over the establishment of Zimbabwe as an independent member of the international community and expressed their readiness to cooperate with that country as extensively as possible.

The two sides confirmed that the nonaligned movement, to whose establishment and political philosophy Josip Broz Tito and Jawaharlal Nehru made a crucial and lasting contribution, has shown its value as an irreplaceable and independent factor in the democratization of international relations and in preserving peace and stability in the world. They stressed the need for nonaligned countries to strengthen the mutual links which united them and to work through joint action for a change in the presnt dangerous tendencies in international relations, proceeding from the original principles and objectives of the nonaligned movement. They also confirmed that the struggle for a more equitable international economic system is a great challenge to the nonaligned movement in the eighties. In stressing the importance of the ministerial conference of nonaligned countries which will be held in early 1981 in New Delhi, the two sides agreed jointly with other nonaligned countries to make maximum efforts to ensure the success of that conference.

The two sides paid special attention to the international economic problems, the position of the developing countries and the efforts which they are making to set up a new international economic order. In noting that the political stability of international relations essentially depends to a great extent on the solution of these problems they expressed their regret over the absence of any essential progress in the establishment of new and more equitable economic relations in the world, mainly because of the lack of the political will of the developed countries to make a necessary and active contribution to the solution of this key question. They pointed out the need for intensified joint efforts of the nonaligned and developing countries in order to establish a new international economic order and to carry out the development strategy in the third decade and to initiate global negotiations. They advocated the implementation of the decisions of the sixth conference of nonaligned heads of state and government and even greater solidarity of all the countries in the implementation of the objectives of this development.

The two sides noted with pleasure the development of traditional friendly, close and mutually useful relations between Yugoslavia and India, whose foundations were laid by Josip Broz Tito and Jawaharlal Nehru, and confirmed their readiness to continue promoting these relations. In this context the two sides stressed the importance of the development of economic relations and also of the measures to encourage trade and economic cooperation in the field of industry, agriculture and energy, including joint investments in their own and third countries. They consider that the agreement on long-term economic, industrial, trade, scientific and technical cooperation, concluded 26 September 1980, offers an effective framework for the attainment of these objectives. The two sides once again confirmed their resolve to further expand and strengthen bilateral cooperation in various areas. They also agreed to discuss the possibilities for the establishment of institutionalized contacts between the national planning organs of the two countries.

Premier Veselin Djuranovic expressed his gratitude for the friendly sentiments and hospitality accorded to him and delegation members during their visit. Premier Veselin Djuranovic invited the Indian premier, Mrs Indira Gandhi, to visit Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

NATIONAL BANK REPRESENTATIVES SIGN CREDIT AGREEMENT WITH KUWAIT

LD302130 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1618 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Sep (TANJUG)--The representatives of the National Bank of Yugoslavia have signed a contract with the Kuwait Foreign Trading, Contracting and Investment Corporation on a 250 million-dollar financial credit, to be used in payments with other countries and to increase the level of Yugoslavia's foreign currency reserves.

The signing of this contract is a part of Yugoslavia's wider bilateral activities in relation to certain international financial institutions and a number of countries with which it has well-developed economic relations, sources at the National Bank of Yugoslavia say. These activities are aimed at the further advancement of the level attained in cooperation between Yugoslavia and these countries.

CUBAN MINISTER FERNANDEZ MEETS WITH MORGAN

FL261851 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1843 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Jose R. Fernandez, vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers and minister of education, has met with Ivo Morgan, vice president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council. Fernandez and Morgan head the delegations of their respective countries to the current 21st UNESCO General Conference being held in Belgrade.

Comments on UNESCO Conference

FL262221 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Jose R. Fernandez, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister of education of Cuba, has declared that profound economic and social changes are indispensable to make education of the masses possible. Minister Fernandez, who spoke yesterday at the UNESCO conference being held in Belgrade, explained that the example of Cuba shows that such profound changes are indispensable to make it possible for the masses to have real access to educational services.

The Cuban official explained the education system established in his country after the triumph of the revolution in 1959. He also referred to the concern for scientific research. In this regard, he stressed the experiments made by the Cuban cosmonaut while he orbited the earth, saying that they are expressions of the deep concern for the development of science and technology and Cuba and of the fraternal and unselfish cooperation of the Soviet Union in the use of outer space.

The chief of the Cuban delegation to the UNESCO conference being held in Belgrade emphasized that Cuba, as a member state of UNESCO and part of the nonaligned countries, reiterates that there can be no education or development if there is no peace. For Cuba which advocates the fulfillment of the objectives that led to the creation of UNESCO, asserted the Cuban education minister, it is a sacred duty to struggle, with a sense of responsibility and internationalist spirit, for peace among peoples, cooperation among nations and universal respect for justice, human rights and fundamental freedoms regardless of race, sex or religion.

Ends Visit

FL262201 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade--Jose Ramon Fernandez, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister of education, has left for our country after participating in the initial sessions of the 21st UNESCO General Conference. Fernandez spoke at the conference's plenary session. His speech was the first by a chief of delegation of the participating countries.

CHAMBER OF REPUBLICS, PROVINCES DISCUSSES ECONOMIC ISSUES

LD302150 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1730 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Sep (TANJUG)--The Assembly of Yugoslavia's Chamber of the Republics and the Provinces today expressed confidence that the new medium-term plan for the 1981-1985 period will be adopted by the end of the year. The major changes which have taken place in the field of economic activity over the past few months have somewhat prolonged the elaboration of the plan. At today's session of the chamber, the first after the summer recess, delegates from the republics and provinces were assured by government representatives that work on the plan will be speeded up. It was assessed that the adoption of the new medium term plan is necessary also in order to open up prospects for a gradual surmounting of economic difficulties in Yugoslavia. Yesterday's session of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee also dwelt on questions of economic stabilization and the highest party body will shortly discuss the basis of the new five year plan.

Discussing the implementation of the law on investment of resources of foreigners in domestic organizations of associated labour, the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces supported this form of the domestic economy's joining in the international division of labour.

DJURANOVIC ADDRESSES ASSEMBLY DELEGATES' CLUB

LD302338 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1606 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Sep (TANJUG)--At the SFRY Assembly at the meeting of the Delegates' Club today, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, spoke of the most important foreign political and internal political issues. At the meeting of the Delegates' Club (the meeting was chaired by Velizar Skerovic, chairman of the club), Djuranovic dealt in particular with the implementation of the economic stabilization policy.

LCY SESSION DISCUSSES ECONOMIC STABILIZATION POLICY

LD292324 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0951 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 29 Sep (TANJUG)--Topical ideopolitical questions of the current economic trends and the carrying out of economic stabilization represent the main theme of today's 13th plenary session of the LCY Central Committee. The highest party forum was opened by Stevan Doronjski, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. The working presidium also comprises Dusan Dragosavac, Ali Sukrija, Jovan Vujadinovic and Dzemil Sarac.

In accordance with the LCY statute, the session is also being attended by the members of the LCY Statutory Commission and of the Supervisory Commission. Also invited to today's session were the secretaries of the presidiums of the central and provincial committees of the League of Communists, the secretary of the Presidium of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army, the president of the Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, the president of the Conference of the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia, and the president of the Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia.

The report entitled "Some of the Topical Ideopolitical Questions of the Current Economic Trends and the Carrying Out of the Policy of Economic Stabilization" was submitted by Stevan Doronjski, president of the LCY Central Committee.

Before the start of the discussion, Dr Dusan Dragosavac furnished a few explanations concerning the preparations for the session, stressing that there had been no need to carry out any deeper analyses and to pass them on to Central Committee members in advance because the problems were quite well known. After informing the members that there was great interest in today's plenary session, which was illustrated by the fact that the session was being covered by about 280 representatives of the information media, Dr Dragosavac proposed the setting up of a commission for conclusions, should the plenary session, of course, decide to adopt any conclusions. The following were elected to this commission: Munir Mesihovic, Vojo Srzentic, Mika Spiljak, Kiro Gligorov, Milos Minic, Andrej Marinc, Ilizaz Kurtesi, Katalin Hajnal, Pavle Gazi and Dusan Dragosavac.

The complete unanimity which we have achieved in assessing the situation and in deciding what to do is of great significance for our further action, said Petar Stambolic, who was the first to speak in the discussion.

Stressing that all the material and social prerequisites for a new level of quality in our further development were now in existence, Stambolic said it was important to remain able to perceive the basic socioeconomic trends and to steer them in the direction of the harmonization of economic development and of the further successful development of socioeconomic relations.

Speaking about the development of agriculture, Stambolic drew attention to the denigrating, technocratic attitude toward agriculture, an attitude which also affected the amount of funds set aside for its development.

Stambolic ended by stressing that technocratic and bureaucratic elements, which were trying to usurp the workers' rights and workers' surplus value, were stifling self-managing democracy.

The development of self-managing democracy is hindered by sectarian communists, bureaucrats who are afraid of discussing all the questions together with the workers. They are no longer communists and the League of Communists should rid itself of them.

The great thing in our situation is always to come face to face with the truth, said Kosta Nadj. The gravity of the truth cannot be endured only by those who do not see a way out and a solution and who fear the changes. It is for this very reason that I support Comrade Doronjski's report. We communists have no special interest of our own. We are not a party for our own sake and for its sake; we are a party of the masses and we have always been and will remain in the function of the historic interest of the working class. We did more under Tito's leadership in a few decades than during the preceding several epochs. We have not done anything for our own sake or only for the League of Communists; we have done it in the interest of the class, of all working people, and of all our nations and nationalities.

If the belt has to be tightened, then the working class is tightening it because real wages are falling. We communists are the first ones who must tighten it. There are many people who think that the League of Communists is for the privileged. It is for the privileged, but for the privileged in self-sacrifice, in self-abnegation, in ideological purity and in human honesty, and in work and responsibility toward others.

There is no doubt, Dragoslav Markovic said, that through the efforts of the working class and all working people, led by the League of Communists, very much has been achieved in economic development and in the construction of socialist self-managing social relations and in the promotion of the material and social position of the working man. At the same time these great results have been achieved to a considerable extent through extensive economic activity, overstrained investments, large anticipatory consumption in the economy and outside it, through credits and indebtedness abroad, and so on. Further development on such foundations, he noted, is not possible. It is absolutely clear that future development cannot be extensive in nature and that it must rely on fuller use of existing capacities, greater labor productivity and the use of all existing reserves parallel with restricting consumption. For the achieved level of production forces demands greater stability of the conditions of economic activity and no longer allows their speedy and continuous change.

There is the inaccurate view that one can relatively easily get out of the present situation if there is only a little more work discipline, saving and serious attitude. However, there are no long-term, speedy and simple solutions. This is possible only, Markovic stressed, through organized efforts by the entire social community led by the League of Communists, through solutions based on self-management. It is of crucial importance to take measures to ensure the continuity of production and this is of vital significance for some significant economic branches. If continuity of the production process is not ensured, the inevitable result would be a fall in labor productivity, insufficient use of capacities and thus also a crisis of economic production. This would be one of the greatest blows to the economic stabilization policy.

The encounter with the truth is necessary and inevitable, said Aleksandar Grlickov. The ability and the readiness to meet the truth, even if it is unpleasant, is an expression of the strength of the League of Communists that it is ready to accept criticism, to carry out self-criticism and at the same time to offer a positive program as to how and in what way to get out of difficulties. Moreover a revolutionary movement incapable of doing that loses its strength and opens political scope to the opponents of different political and ideological and even social class origins. Herein lies the biggest contribution made by this plenum and by our overall political action conducted by the communists facing as they do economic and social difficulties which we are encountering.

The question is posed, he said, whether we can extricate ourselves from these difficulties in the way we have done so far, by minute adjustments, day-to-day pragmatic solutions, or with a consistent program which will bring a turnaround to the advantage of self-management mechanism. This consistent program is in our future 5-year plan and in adequate concrete solutions within the mechanism of our system.

Grlickov went on to stress that socialist self-management planning, in the way we envisaged the law on planning and on pooling labor and resources, can develop only according to objective economic laws of the market. Having remarked that a strong link between bureaucratic and technocratic structures has come into being and that this is the only way one can explain the 40 percent share of the investments in our national income, Grlickov said that this percentage of investments alone leads into an administrative system and that it gnaws at the policy of the League of Communists.

A program of the sequence of moves has to be made. We have to arrange a divorce with the great share of investments. They have to be halved. This is a very difficult task. This leads to great temptations for every person, for every worker and for every one of us here.

Equally, we can no longer maintain the policy of the growth of budget and general expenditure in keeping with the rate of growth as our strategy. We must openly say that this rate must be considerably lower because the economy now cannot support the existing infrastructure which we have built. And it is not easy to achieve this.

We must also tackle at once the organization of our foreign currency market, otherwise the play between the two currencies on our market will deepen the process of disintegration of our economy. It will deepen the conflicts, not the national ones, but it will deepen the conflicts between individual areas and between individual branches. Someone must defend our dinar and our national currency.

The next question is that of supplies for our population. We require regular supplies for our population so as to be able to channel ourselves in a concrete way into the solution of complicated strategic and tactical problems. We must do everything, said Grlickov, to make sure the stabilization is converted into a movement of the masses. The LCY must now step on to the political stage as a "collective thinker" and in so doing to ensure "collective thinking" in other socialist forces in our society and efficient implementation of our policy.

In mutual relations between the republics and the provinces there exist differences of opinion because of disparate stands on some concrete questions. This extends also to the relations between the working class of different branches and of different areas. These differences, in my view, should not be passed over in silence or circumvented, even less made mysterious. On the contrary, the paths to solve and overcome them without conflict must be opened up in a reciprocal direct contact.

We do not require any dramatization of the situation, said Grlickov. What we need is a calm and quiet solution of the problems, one after another. With rational measures, the way out can and must be along the route of what we discussed during the previous plenum, about what we had done so far, which is what we are discussing now. We have to mobilize our forces and our political and intellectual strength on this, said Aleksandar Grlickov.

The present crisis situation does not give anybody the right to behave, by making use of the present difficulties, in a nihilistic manner toward the results achieved in the development of social relations and the country's material progress, Kiro Gligorov said.

However, in the same vein, nothing can be moved forward without a critical analysis, in particular when omissions, inadequate moves and measures are at stake. What is necessary at this point in time is for us to concentrate, without continuing to describe the situation and phenomena, all available forces on resolving some pressing issues of the socioeconomic development and decisive realization of that which has been agreed.

It is very significant, Gligorov went on, that a critical discussion of the existing solutions and the quest for better ones be motivated by abandoning all those methods of work and decisionmaking which do not rest on the economic and self-managing logic, which count too much on the power of the state and administrative activity--in a word, which do not proceed from the position of a self-manager who, both as an individual and as a collective element in the basic organization, alone decides on his actions in line with economic and social interests.

Referring to the fact that in many respects the present time is crucial for the implementation of the policy of economic stabilization, Veselin Djuranovic said that the danger of a breakthrough by the front of the struggle for stabilization is emerging in parallel in a number of sectors in the area of prices and personal income policy, under the pressure of growth in the cost of living, of increased imports of equipment at the expense of the import of reproduction material, of a continuation in the old practice of making good unprofitable production, which is being increasingly socialized, in budgetary expenditure and last, but not least, in the credit-monetary policy.

If one proceeds from an objective critical analysis, said Djuranovic, it is absolutely clear that the present-day problems are not a consequence of developments over the past 1 or 2 years; what is involved are deepseated causes and unfavorable tendencies that have been manifest over a longer period of time. I think that a considerable part of these problems--if we delve into the history of economic development during the past decade or during the past 15 years--a major portion of these problems, basically speaking, does not come as a surprise. I certainly take the view that a number of current problems need not have manifested themselves in so sharp a form if our level of organization and our action in taking appropriate measures had been more efficient. What I am particularly thinking of here is the problem of supplying the market with consumer goods and with agricultural and food articles, because obviously the subjective factor has let us down here to the greatest possible extent.

I should like to stress two more moments which graphically demonstrate the extensive nature of our development and the reasons behind the fact that we are not competitive on the world market, said Djuranovic. What happens is that against a high rate of investments we are faced with a long-term trend of very low investment efficiency with a result that the pace of overall growth became increasingly less dynamic although investments were increasingly big and very expensive.

However, with regard to the size of investments during the coming period I think that we should not concern ourselves with subjectivist constructions. We cannot measure the level of investments against other European countries but must first and foremost take into account the level of our own accumulation based on a realistic assessment during the coming period, the possibilities of foreign loans which must be below the level of tolerable indebtedness which depends on our ability to repay, the need for a slower growth of general and joint expenditure to the advantage of the growth of accumulation, changes in the method of decision-making concerning this matter, and so forth.

The second thing I would like to mention is the question of prices and the problem of inflation. Measured on the price level in August 1980 as against August 1979, the rate of inflation in our country is 28.3 percent. If we make a comparison with the industrially developed countries of Europe with which we have most trade the situation looks as follows: The rate of inflation in the OECD countries, measured on the level of July 1980 as against July 1979 is 12.4 percent, while the rate of inflation in the EEC countries is 12 percent. However, far more indicative is the trend of inflation in our country, on the one hand, and the trend of inflation in these areas of the industrially developed world, on the other hand. What happened was that during the past 5 years, between 1976 and 1980 inclusive, the rate of inflation in our country has trebled--9.1 percent in 1976 as against 28.3 percent now. The rate of inflation in the OECD countries increased by a mere 50 percent--8.5 percent in 1976 and 12.4 percent this year. There is no doubt that this trend of inflation in our country introduces very serious disruptions into the course of socialist production in all its phases and into the relations of commodity exchange with these countries.

Now the rate of inflation and the rise in the cost of living threatens the policy of the standard of living; that is to say the policy of real wages, and this is very closely linked to the solution of the problems and the requirements of economic stabilization. When we changed the dinar rate of exchange we reckoned that the level of inflation by the end of the year, amounting to 30 percent, would not substantially threaten the effects inherent in the change of the rate of exchange, but that every point above that would increasingly devalue these effects. The latest price increase is seriously threatening to accelerate even more price increases and the rate of inflation and in so doing greatly melt away the effects of the change in the dinar rate of exchange before the end of this year. Our orientation in connection with the policy of personal income, or rather with the pressure of growth in the cost of living on the policy of personal income, is closely linked to this, because it is quite certain--and in this respect I absolutely agree with what Comrade Doronjski said in his report--that a further real reduction in personal income is unacceptable. On the contrary, for some categories a start has to be made with a specific adjustment in their real personal income.

I believe that we should no longer underestimate the phenomenon of accelerated inflation. Every such approach is contrary to the basic demands of economic stabilization. This stance is not in collision with the need for price increases where they are truly economically justified. However, the price policy in general, in particular following the change in the rate of exchange of the dinar, has counted on the activization of internal reserves in order to compensate for a part of the increase in costs resulting from the devaluation. This has been one of the essential preconditions of implementing the price policy this year. However, this subject seems to have become taboo in our public debates and in our actions. Whatever takes place in production from the point of view of the efficiency of economic activity, labor productivity, rationalization, production, savings, simple use of all existing resources--is disregarded to a great extent.

Regarding the policy of personal income in the coming months of the year, Djuranovic said that the price policy must be counted on as an essential factor of trends in that sphere. And this means that the dynamics of the price increases must be stretched and that the increase in prices, economically inevitable, must be implemented at a lower level than is done now. At present the proposals are as a rule above 30 percent.

Second, where a price increase is necessary--and we cannot renounce this--the criteria on the basis of which the prices are to be set must be totally incisive. And these are, in my view, criteria which stem from the new systemic law on prices which we expect to apply next year.

Third, where the price increase causes a further fall in the real personal incomes it is also necessary to aim at a policy of compensation to workers with low personal incomes. As regards the policy of compensation, the question of resources is often raised--that there are not enough resources, that it is not possible to find resources for compensation. However, the question can also be put in a different way. How is it that there are so many funds for noneconomic investments, for nonproduction purposes and for various other nonproduction expenditures? I think that the problem of compensation arises at this point in time from the point of view of implementing the policy of stabilization as one of the significant issues so that we might not initiate in the process of the race of a high increase in personal incomes and prices.

Fourth, depending on the analysis where the position of individual branches and groupings in the primary distribution is unfavorable, it is necessary to aim at certain price corrections, but along a parallel analysis of the level of labor productivity and the efficiency of economic activity of those branches and of those groupings.

And, last, I think that there where an increase in personal incomes is inevitable, it is necessary to reexamine at the same time the rates of contributions because if this is not done, then there will be, on this basis, a new increase in consumption, both general and joint, Djuranovic said.

Our joint responsibility is, Milos Minic said, to assess correctly the situation and to check whether we had in our previous decisions correctly grasped the right path leading us to the resolution of present difficulties in our economic (?situation), to see whether the measures so far have yielded results, whether they have been sufficient and what should be done next. Both the (?introductory) report and the debate confirmed, he stressed, the need for fresh efforts in the direction of implementing the policy and decisions of the 11th congress, conclusions of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee of November 1979 and of the Central Committee of June 1980. There does not seem to be anything to add to these decisions but what should be done is to find the way to implement them more successfully.

It is of exceptional importance, Minic stressed, to bear in mind the general international situation in which we must wage the struggle for the stabilization of our economy and for the preservation of political stability and of the firm international position of our country.

International circumstances, international conditions in which we are implementing the stabilization policy are very complex and difficult. These circumstances are not to our advantage. The crisis of the world economy as a whole is deepening, the crisis of the international economic system too is deepening and there are no prospects for a more significant progress in the construction of a new international economic order which would bring our economy, our country certain relief, as well as for other developing countries.

Thus we must, more now than last year and the entire period which is behind us, rely much more on our own forces, and activate all the reserves. The attitude which we adopted in Algiers, in Colombo and in Havana that we must rely also on our own collective forces, not merely in our own individual forces, that is on cooperation between developing countries, is becoming extremely topical. In this respect we have scored certain successes and made progress this year, but we should speed up all this even more in order to help our economy.

I am not convinced, he said, that the workers and citizens of our country are acquainted enough with all the unfavorable international circumstances and I don't know whether they are fully aware that we must work, produce, carry out an exchange with the world under difficult conditions which impose on us self-denials and the doubling of efforts in order that we might travel a path of a more stable development of the economy and of our self-managing socialist society.

In the debates in our organizations the LCY must speak much more about this; but also at meetings of the Socialist Alliance, the trade unions, etc. The latest developments in the international situation have suddenly worsened.

If we talk about the implementation of the stabilization policy without taking into account these external circumstances we could overlook some circumstances which are force majeure, and with which our economy will be confronted and will find itself in a very difficult situation. Relevant organs must bear all this in mind.

This is because, Minic observed, difficulties at the international level for our country are multiplying at a time when for us the trade balance and balance of payments represent an exceptionally grave problem. In this situation our gravest problem lies precisely in the sphere of the trends of the trade balance and balance of payments. All of us know that we cannot resolve this problem overnight, in a short period of time, but we must resolve it because we have no other choice.

It is evident that the measures taken have begun to yield relatively favorable results, more favorable than last year. We still have to see whether this positive tendency will be maintained for any length of time. One thing that is certain is that the change in the exchange rate of the dinar has provided an important incentive to our economy. Things should get better. However, as opposed to this positive effect there are tendencies which operate in an opposite direction, such as the trends in prices, the rate of inflation, and so forth.

Clearly, strengthening the export orientation of our economy is our most urgent task. The progress which we have achieved in this direction is not sufficient because it is far from that which would put our current trade balance and balance of payments into a normal situation. Let nobody think we can export too much. If we want the expansion of our economy we must intensify the exports of our economy. We have no other choice but to achieve the stabilization policy and to balance our payments. If we want to fully implement the stabilization policy then we have to implement it even in the most minute aspects and not merely in major speeches and with boastful words. Should we not do so, Minic stressed, we could have far-reaching damaging consequences for the further developments of our country, of our system of socialist self-management and the entire social order. We have the forces and the ability, and all we have to do is demonstrate that we can mobilize the enormous forces at the disposal of our economy and of our self-managing socialist society, Milos Minic said among other things.

The introductory report and the debate have provided a good assessment of our situation, have pointed out the results as well as the problems and weaknesses, and they have indicated the direction of action, Dr Dusan Dragosavac said at the end of the debate. We have today basically a good political situation in comparison with other world states. We rightly stress, he emphasized, the stability of our country and the efficiency of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

However, we have also noted for some time that the other facet of self-protection does not operate--the question of attitude towards social property, the efficiency of preventing this property from becoming a matter of private vested interests, of individual appropriation of social rent, control and influence on, so to say, unjustified social difference. If we do not take more decisive, more efficient and more lasting measures in this respect this could also reflect on the question of political stabilization.

Before the holidays, when we agreed on the devaluation measures and about that which followed and which was indicated and what should be done in this connection, it is evident that the public received this well. However, for a long time the shortage of consumer goods has put a strain on the situation. Had we borne in mind the seriousness of this, a major part of this, or most of it, Dragosavac said, should not and need not have happened. In the sphere of prices, he went on, there is not enough agreement reached, and even where this does take place, agreements are not explained. In such a situation many are trying to make a profit.

It is particularly significant, Dragosavac observed, to explain measures which we adopt. This has not been done sufficiently so far.

Confusion arose from this and so a large number of cadres and members of the League of Communists do not know what to do, are not capable of working successfully or of affirming the policy of the League of Communists.

We have noted today that there is great discrepancy between the goods-monetary funds and that this has called into question the normal functioning of the market and has made for its isolationism within regional, republican and provincial frameworks. All this, together with this indebtedness and with the deficit of the balance of payments leads to isolation of Yugoslavia and of its economy in world relations. Without a normal market, he stressed, black markets grow and personal morals weaken. I think that we must take these matters more into account in our economic and current long-term policy. As a society we will always be in a position to fight for some kind of a balance of goods-monetary relations, that is, fight continually for stabilization.

Speaking about the implementation of the current medium-term plan, Dragosavac said that in the next plan we should make more realistic agreements and really adhere to them. When circumstances change we should correct them in good time because there are today phenomena of dramatization and this is never a good thing. And there is also another extreme--there is indolence in resolving and correcting issues, even of those which should be resolved, and this too is dangerous. We must bear this in mind and we must see things as they really are.

Analysis shows, Dragosavac said, that we are behaving, in the sense of stabilization, only as regards one part of personal consumption, while in the other part we have undertaken practically nothing. We have done nothing about investments and we are overspending over 400 million [presumably dinars] on imports of equipment.

At the same time, we have noted time and time again that little resources are needed for the supplies of medicines, detergents, and so forth. We have not dealt seriously with general and joint consumption because everyone is defending his own interests. This will, in Dragosavac's assessment, cause problems and can therefore not be delayed. If we prolong this situation, the question of the ability of the League of Communists to act will be called into question. Any kind of waiting creates weakness. It is necessary, Dragosavac stressed, to introduce savings at every level, from the federal budget as a whole and the budget of the LCY Central Committee and the Socialist Alliance to the budget of every single socio-political organization in the federation, and everywhere, from state organs to various self-managing interest communities.

If on this broad front we make moves, we will have a chance of laying the foundations to overcome these problems, Dusan Dragosavac said among other things.

The LCY Central Committee decided not to adopt special conclusions since LCY stabilization tasks clearly stem from the resolution of the 11th congress, the conclusions of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee held in November and from today's report by Stevan Doronjski. Only concluding remarks were adopted.

Additional Report

LD292224 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1726 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Sep (TANJUG)--In an atmosphere of openness, the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia today considered the economic situation in Yugoslavia, singled out problems and pointed to the directions for solving them.

This plenum's largest contribution is its having shown that the LCY is not only capable of facing criticisms but also of offering ways out of the present difficulties Aleksandar Grlickov, a member of the LCY Presidency, noted.

Laying emphasis on the close tie between a further development of self-management and fulfillment of economic stabilization, the LCY Central Committee came out in favor of personal responsibility to be borne by those who do not respect decisions democratically taken and fixed.

For illustration's sake, let us quote Hakija Pozderac member of the LCY Presidency, as saying: Not all of us are equally responsible, in the same way as we are not equally responsible for the development to date. The LCY must ask the question of concrete responsibility with more determination.

This morning debate showed that the LCY firmly insists on narrowing a too large front of investments in the country and on keeping new investments within the limits of the income available. Too much of investment, accounting for 40 percent of the gross national product just now, has just been marked as one of the fundamental focuses of inflation and economic instability.

All agree that the existing economic problems are not products of the self-management system, but, on the contrary, a consequence of its inconsistent implementation.

One of the first tasks is to stop a real decrease in personal incomes and to create conditions for them to gradually grow in line with the growth of productivity and income growing.

In keeping with living standards and bettering supplies in the country, an important role is given today to the development of agriculture. Thus, Petar Stambolic, member of the LCY Presidency and of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, said that there are no problems with peasantry now and there will be none in the future as well. Coming out in favor of higher investments in agriculture, a field in which Yugoslavia stands a great chance of developing successfully, Stambolic criticized the occurrence that cooperatives and socially-owned agricultural estates would invest their means in the development of production on a small number of privately-owned holdings. Instead, he thinks, social means should be rationalized and used for stimulating production on as many socially owned farms as possible.

The view that Yugoslavia, after ranking in the past decades among countries with the quickest economic growth rate in the world, will be compelled to develop somewhat more slowly in the following five years, was set out in this morning debate. The best and the quickest stable development is the one which is within one's means it was said.

The whole debate was imbued with the LCY's determination to conduct the action of economic stabilization (it is bound to be neither easy nor a short-term one, it was said) along the widest possible front together with all social forces and citizens in Yugoslavia.

Kosta Nadj, president of the Federation of Veterans' Associations of the People's Liberation War in Yugoslavia, said the general public should be put openly in the know, (?insofar) of what are difficulties and shortcomings faced.

The general public is in a very good disposition and "political stability is felt with every step", because the people know what they want and believe in the LCY's strength, he said, concluding that this disposition is an exceptionally favorable condition for the widest mobilization possible of all social forces and people for the nation's economic stabilization.

Further Report

LD292236 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2107 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Sep (TANJUG)--The Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) called on its two-million-membership this evening to resolutely and concretely engage in all self-management and social bodies in the implementation of the policy of economic stabilization.

At today's session, the LCY Central Committee members unanimously expressed their determination that the nation's present economic problems, mirrored in too much investment, too much consumption, high-running inflation and difficulties in the balance of payments be resolved among the course of consistent realization of socialist self-management.

The LCY's topmost leadership demanded that effectiveness in the work in all bodies and individuals in state and self-management structures be raised to a higher level, that investments and general social expenditures be urgently revised, and that saving programs and measures be taken throughout Yugoslav society.

The LCY Central Committee also demanded that urgent measures be taken for bettering supplies, particularly with fundamental consumer goods and raw materials and semi-manufactures. Special emphasis was laid on the need to more quickly coordinate commodity-money courses in the nation's economy, to raise productivity, to make the market function more harmoniously, and to rationalize business activities.

The LCY Central Committee called on the communists to act together with the working people and citizens and be in the front-line of the struggle for stabilization, for strengthening responsibility for work and for disposing of social means. They ought to prove this by their personal example and conduct, it was said in the concluding remarks adopted at the session's end.

We shall carry out the agreed-on policies if everybody in his place of work and in the assembly of delegates start solving problems widely discussed at this session, Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee said in closing the session.

Dragosavac emphasized that the political situation in Yugoslavia is good, whereas the economic situation is burdened with many negative elements. The international economic situation, too, influences this, but it is up to us, he said, to do everything we can in order to "shock-absorb" those outside elements as much as possible.

Stevan Doronjski's report and the debate, in which twenty or so LCY Central Committee members participated, brought in an evaluation of the economic situation and pointed to the directions of action for finding ways out of difficulties.

International circumstances under which we have been carrying out our economic stabilization do not go into our hands and, thus, more than by now [as received] we must rely on our own forces, Milos Minic, a member of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee, said.

Minic drew attention to the further strengthening of export orientation as the first and foremost task of the Yugoslav economy.

Yugoslav Premier Djuranovic said that this is the moment of the decisive battle for economic stabilization. He marked the excessive investing as the basic cause of economic instability in the country. In demanding, as all the other participants in the discussion, the decrease of investments, Djuranovic warned that there is no national economy in the world today which, confronted with the participation of investments in the national product of 40 percent, can successfully solve problems of the current development and standard.

Djuranovic emphasized that the Yugoslav balance of payments limit of two billion dollars (1.7 billion dollars less than last year) has been and continues the crucial point of the economic stabilization for this year. Certain difficulties in the supply with raw materials and semimanufactured products from abroad Djuranovic explained by the fact that this year installation imports totalled 400 million dollars more than last year without any set-down agreement.

It was stated this evening that the LCY Central Committee will devote one of its pending sessions to the foundations of the new middle-term plan for the country's development. In this sense the majority of those who took the floor today also stressed the need for realistic planning in further development in accordance with the real possibilities of the country.

Conclusions Adopted

LD300105 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1924 GMT 29 Sep 80

["Concluding Remarks Adopted by the Session of the LCY Central Committee"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Sep (TANJUG)--At its session held on 29 September 1980, the LCY Central Committee discussed ideo-political questions of the current economic situation and of implementation of the policy of economic stabilization as well as the tasks of the League of Communists.

Stevan Doronjski, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, submitted the report at the session.

On the basis of the report and the debate, the LCY Central Committee concluded that in the further immediate ideo-political activity and the activity of members, organizations and leaderships of the League of Communists and of other socialist forces concerned with resolving the most topical economic problems in implementing the goals and tasks of the economic stabilization, the point of departure should be the orientations of the 11th LCY Congress, the conclusions of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee of November last year and of the LCY Central Committee of June this year, as well as the attitudes and assessments presented in the report at this session. Members of the LCY Central Committee unanimously expressed the resolve that the consistent implementation of the ideo-political orientations in the development of socialist self-managing production relations and on this basis, resolving topical socioeconomic problems be continued.

The Central Committee concluded that communists must, together with the working people, involve themselves more responsibly in resolving present difficulties in economic activity.

The implementation of the stabilization policy and the development of socialist self-managing relations demand the full resolve, consistency and responsibility of the working people in associated labor and of organizations of the League of Communists and of all social factors in all organizations of associated labor and in the entire mechanism of self-management and of political system, in self-managing and state organs in sociopolitical communities. This demands that the efficiency of work of all organs and individuals in all self-managing organizations and sociopolitical communities and organizations be raised to a higher level and made more incisive. There should be an urgent revision of investment, general and joint consumption; all forms of realizing income outside regular working time should be reexamined. Concrete saving measures should be adopted in all organizations. Urgent measures should be taken for better supplies, in particular of the most basic consumer goods and reproduction materials. In this connection it is necessary to strengthen responsibility for the efficient functioning of all institutions of the political system of socialist self-management.

The activity by communists should be linked most directly with the broad front of the working people and citizens. Communists should be in the front ranks of the battle for stabilization and for strengthening responsibility towards work and disposal of social resources. They should prove this by their own personal example and behavior.

The LCY Central Committee binds all members, organizations and leaderships of the League of Communists to reexamine, by proceedings from Stevan Doronjski's report, their own practice and behavior in implementing the tasks of the current economic and development policy and to intensify, decisively and concretely in all self-managing organizations and communities, activity which will contribute to the speedier coordination of goods-monetary relations, to a more normal functioning of the market, to the raising labor productivity and to more rational business activity.

The Central Committee believes that in all social plans and development programs for the next medium-term period, and which the LCY Central Committee at one of its forthcoming sessions will discuss and adopt ideo-political orientations, the program of stabilization policy for that period and of overcoming the economic difficulties through the further development of socialist self-managing relations, on the basis of the application of systemic solutions, should be laid down and implemented.

MEETINGS ON ECONOMIC STABILIZATION HELD IN BOSNIA, CROATIA

LD281554 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0945 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Sep (TANJUG)--Two important political meetings in recent time in the Yugoslav constituent republics of Bosnia-Hercegovina and Croatia were devoted to the problems of economic stabilization, the subject discussed in recent weeks in virtually all the political structures in the country.

President of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina Nikola Stojanovic said at a republican Central Committee session that in recent months further stabilization of the international and foreign policy of Yugoslavia had taken place, and that initial results in the economic stabilization had been achieved.

He underlined that Yugoslavia continues along the path of Tito, that "no divisions or disruptions have occurred in that policy or in the leadership of the party and the country", and that speculations in this sense by reactionary circles abroad have fallen into the water.

Speaking about the economic situation in Yugoslavia, Stojanovic noted that difficulties are not of the objective nature alone. He said that the problem of supplies, for example, has been manifested in such a severe form for the first time in 25 years. The reactions to some phenomena by well-meaning working people and citizens may not be to our liking "by their form, even their content", but, basically, they are "neither anti-self-management nor anti-socialists", he said.

Stojanovic said that the rate of growth of industrial production in Bosnia-Hercegovina this year is 7.9 percent, and the covering of imports by exports 64 percent, which considerably exceeds the average of the country. He pleaded for no limitations to be made on personal incomes of workers in direct production.

In opposing the substantial rise of prices, the Republican Assembly of Croatia took the stand that every enterprise which requests higher prices for its products must at the same time present a programme of economy measures and of the growth of labour productivity. It has also been requested that the demands for the increase of prices be first discussed in self-management organs, trade unions and the League of Communists organizations.

It was noted that the supplying in Croatia has improved, and that in this respect the situation has in general been stabilized.

In order to make up for the rise in the costs of living, a decision was made to increase retirement and family allowances.

Further on Bosnia-Hercegovina Meeting

LD290424 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1153 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] Sarajevo, 28 Sep (TANJUG)--Raif Dizdarevic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, taking part in the discussion on the realization of the economic stabilization policy at the 11th session of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee, has emphasized that the working man and citizen form their political mood on the basis of, among other things, the degree to which their basic everyday material needs are satisfied. The simultaneous reduction in living standards, the sharp growth in prices and shortages at the moment are burdening the political situation to such an extent that we must ask how long this can be borne and what political and social action we can and must take to resolve and eliminate the causes of these phenomena and prevent their consequences.

Pointing to the large number of working people in this republic who have a low personal income, Dizdarevic said that the only way out is not to exert economic and political pressure on personal incomes from work and earned through work. We need to have instances--and to be happy that there are such--when working people become rich through making great contributions to social development.

Our working people and citizens are disturbed by the phenomenon of a number of people being able to become rich, not through work or by contributing to social development, but by misuse of private enterprise and the market, by speculation and, above all, by taking advantage of the absence in our organs of such a tax policy as would hinder all this. But we should not allow the fact that such phenomena have occurred to inflict any kind of harm on our orientation to also develop private work, said Dizdarevic.

Speaking about shortages, Dizdarevic emphasized that we have not faced this phenomenon correctly and completely seriously in all environments as soon as it arose.

It is of particular concern that in days of acute shortages, which produced an unfavorable political mood, there was more discussion of building plans in agreements in some municipalities than of the shortage.

The president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of of Bosnia-Hercegovina, speaking about investment mania, emphasized that we should note that, despite all that we have achieved, results have been very modest. There is very little renunciation and many gradiose plans in all environments and the idea that the only way to make progress is to make extensive investments has taken root. Progresss is also slow on decisionmaking about investments. Along with all this, in Dizdarevic's view, we should also devote attention to the question of by what means and how much of our resources should be concentrated at the level of the republic and how they should be decided on.

One of the great evils which hinders us and which in future could cause even more disfavor among working people and citizens is opportunism, of which there is much. In Dizdarevic's judgment, opportunism is also manifested by some kind of "playing safe", which effects a number of people whose reaction is "why should I when this is a slippery and ticklish area", "this could rebound on me" and so forth. In instances of opportunism are manifest not only the remnants of old consciousness, but also of doubt that we can win the battle in the system against any evil and overcome every difficulty, said Raif Dizdarevic in his contribution to the discussion at the latest session of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH IRAQI JOURNALISTS--Pristina--Saban Hiseni, president of the Presidency of the Yugoslav Federation of Journalists, and (Ibrahim Adil), member of the Council of the Iraqi Trade Union of Journalists, have signed an agreement in Pristina on cooperation between the two journalist organizations for the period 1980-1984. This second agreement between Yugoslavia and Iraq--the first agreement was signed in 1977--envisages even broader and more comprehensive cooperation, based on the original principles of nonalignment and on the provisions of a special resolution of the sixth conference of the nonaligned countries on information activity. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Sep 80 p 6 AU]

SLOVENIA RADIO-TELEVISION SUBSCRIBERS--In Slovenia, there are now 487,]83 radio subscribers and 441,082 television subscribers. The three central radio programs of Ljubljana Radio, the Slovene and the Italian program of Radio Koper-Capodistria and the Maribor Radio program broadcast daily 73 hours of programming. The first program of Ljubljana Television, the transmission of programs of other Yugoslav television centers over the second television network and the Slovene and the Italian programs of Koper-Capodistria Television provide 22 hours of viewing per day. [Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 25 Sep 80 p 6 AU]

ITALIAN CRUISER IN SPLIT--Last week the missile cruiser Caio Duilio of the Italian Navy, with a group of cadets of the Italian Naval Academy aboard, paid an unofficial visit to Split. The cadets and the ship's crew visited some cultural and historical monuments in Split and the surroundings. [Text] [Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2149 18 Sep 80 p 2 AU]